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Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Short Visit in Washtenaw County.

On Monday last we started for a visit to

Saline, Washtenaw County, to see how the farmers of that section had prospered during the season about closing. We captured Mr. E. Hilber, just returned from the Detroit Exposition, and he hooked up one of his big Cleveland Bay mares and showed how she could pull a buggy with two persons in it over the road. We found quite a little excitement among owners of orchards over the big advance in apples mentioned in the FARMER two and three weeks ago. Some eastern buyers, one a big firm from Lockport, N. Y., were in the market for all the good winter fruit they could get. At first they captured a number of orchards at \$1 per bbl., but now they are offering \$1.50 per bbl., a very good price indeed, and may pay as high as \$1.75 before the season is over. Some orchard owners have placed their stakes on that line, and will wait for buyers to come up to it. It is the first time in some years that apples have paid growers anything more than for the use of the land they grew upon, and the advance will help out the incomes of many farmers very materially this season. We have heard of cases where farmers had sold from 300 to 500 barrels at from \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. The boom will encourage farmers to put their orchards into good shape another year. Washtenaw County will receive many thousands of dollars for her ap-

At the stock farm of Mr. A. A. Wood Mr. Hilber dropped us, and in a few minutes we were looking over the Merino sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-Chinas for which Hickory Grove has become famous. Mr. Wood has had a very busy season in the sheep business. Besides handling his own flock, in connection with Texas parties ne has bought and shipped about 1,400 rams, Merinos, and has given the fine wool men a fair market for their surplus rams, while those held over will command much better prices from the local trade. These rams were better ones than g nerally shipped out, and were sold very quickly after arrival. By the way, Michigan rams are more generally sought after, and give better satisfaction than those from any other State. They average larger, and are grown under more natural conditions than others, and therefore stand up better when turned on the range to hustle for themselves. This is the verdict of men who have trees in the business for years and are in close business relations with the wool growers of the Southwest.

Mr. Wood has his flock in splendid shape. He has a party of about 40 buck lambs of his own raising which are as even and fine a lot as we ever saw in one flock. They are big fellows, with plenty of bone, and wooled to the toes. Although pastures were very bare, both they and the large flock of breeding ewes, over 100 in number, were looking fine. Mr. Wood is growing larger sheep than he did some years ago, and believes that size will hereafter be an important point in the Merino, although he is opposed to gaining in that direction at the expense of those points which have made the Merino valuable. He wants a Merino carcass and a Merino fleece first, and then all the size possi-

The herd of Poland-Chinas kept on this farm for some years, and now a fixture, came from such herds as those of G. W. Harrington, B. G. Buell, and C. W. Jones, and of well known families. The stock boar is Ajak 10455, bred by Mr. Harrington, sired by Megnate 5489, dam Elegant 17812 by Billy Greer 3219. He is a very even, rangy hog, stands up well on his feet, plenty of

and it would be hard to find a nicer lot. The sows are Style 40336, by Prince H. 12369, dam Stylish 6th 30290, by Royal Sambo 7839; Samboline 25488, by Royal Sambo 7839, dam Lady Corwin 2d 5736, by Tom Corwin 2d 2037; Black Pride 4th 16566, bred by B. G. Buell, Little Prairie Ronde, sired by Shiawassee 6055, dam Black Pride 2d 7646, by Oxford 4115: Black Pride 5th by Bob Jones 6639, dam Black Pride 4th as above. These sows have had upusually large litters, and have stocked up Mr. Wood's place rapidly. Some of the older litters are just in shape to send out, and are going off fast.

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was only started a few years ago, but it has got to the front rapidly. The families represented are the Fennel Duchess or Fletcher, Phyllis and Young Mary. The selections were carefully made, and Mr. Wood feels entirely satisfied with his investment. He is breeding to the Peri bull, Peri Duke 94190, owned by the association of farmers in the neighborhood. and bred by Mr. Lafferty, of Illinois. The first prize calf at the Detroit Exposition was bred from him and a Fennel Duchess heifer, Fantalini 10th, and he is a straight, handsome calf which should go to the head of a good herd. A yearling of same breeding except that he is out of the dam of Fantalini 10th, one of the best Shorthorn cows, take her as a feeder, milker and breeder, that we have seen in the State, is a very fine animal indeed. This yearling bull is very similar in color and make up to the calf mentioned above. Both are for sale.

A short call was made upon Mr. G. L. Hoyt, and he showed us some splendid Merinos. In fact we never saw this flock looking better. The three year old ram which sheared 32 lbs. 4 oz. at the Saline shearing in April, looks as if he would break these figures next year. He is a very big sheep, must weigh 180 lbs. or over in full fleece, heavy neck folds and well fixed around the hips and flank, smooth body, and a 2% inch staple of good quality. He has as much delaine wool in his fleece as a Blacktop and all the X wool would be surplus. That is the kind of a delaine sheep we prefer. "Gid" has some fine young rams and ewes, some sired by this ram, others by his sire, a son of old Saeldon (48.) He has had good call for rams this year, and had kept his flock in shape to meet

what he felt assured was coming. At C. C. Warner's we looked over his Here were two bull calves and a yearling from Peri Duke, two of them from the grand Flat Creek Young Mary cow bull is very similar to the Wood's yearlingthe same straight top line, good rib and loin, stylish front and neat head. He is doing remarkably well, growing fast and filling out very evenly. Here is a bull as good as his breeding calls for, and should make a first class stock animal. The young man who hand! s him has him perfectly trained, quite an se thing in a bull. The bull calf from the same cow will be like the yearling, Peri Duke seeming to get such calves out of all cows brought to him. Mr. Warner has also a fine heifer calf from another cow equally as good as the bulls.

We also stopped a moment to see our old friend Mr. Joseph Wood, and take a look at a bunch of crossbred Polands and Berks he was feeding. This makes one of the best hogs for practical purposes we know ofsmooth, round carcasses, and vigorous hearty fellows.

A short call was also made at Mr. Ira Wood's, who has charge of Peri Duke. This is a fine young bull and the quality of his stock is as good as the best. We never saw a more even lot of calves than he has got. Ira keeps him in nice shape. He never misses a feed if it is to be had, and capers around his big paddock like a young calf. The Association which brought him in did a fine thing for the neighborhood, and the good effects will be seen in the stock for a long

SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On the 23d inst. will occur the sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. W. C. Wixom, of Wixom, Oakland Co., the catalogue of which has just been received. In the lot catalogued are representatives of the Hilpa, Miss Wiley, Duchess of Sutherland, Aylesby Lady, Rosabella, Rose of Sharon, Young Pavllis, Henrietta and Gwynne families-in all 21 head. The young animals are all sired by Mr. Wixom's bull Barrington Dake 7th 72667, now four years old, and bred by Mr. Geo. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky. He was sired by the 2d Duke of Kent 51119, now at he head of the Palmer & Bowman herd, Saltville, Va., and his dam was Barrington Lally 3d by Barrington Dake 37622; grand dam, imp. Barrington Lally by 2d Duke of Rosedale (27792). In announcing this sale Mr. Wixom sava:

"In making this announcement the ques-tion may arise: Wny am I making a public sale? In the first place I raise them for sale; and further, my herd has increased beyond the capacity of my farm, and I take this mode of off-ring them to the public.

"There are no overfed animals, but all are in good breeding condition. All animals not already recorded will be recorded in the purchaser's name."

Wixom is easy of access by rail, the F. & P. M. Railway and the Air Line Division of the Grand Trunk having a junction there, bone to carry him around, and has proved a while the Wixom farm is only a few rods first-class stock animal. Four brood sows from the depot. The sale will begin at 2 the pastures, three with litters, P. M., with Col. J. A. Mann presiding. Send while the other has not yet come in. There for a catalogue and see if there is something were a sumber of the last litters in the fields, in it you want.

THE WESTERN MICHIGAN FAIR.

The eleventh annual fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, was, in point of exhibit, far in advance of any before held by this Society. There have been some changes made in order to give exhibitors more space, and yet it was apparent that still more radical changes would be necessary in the near future. Art Hall, with its annex or art gallery, was filled completely, and the quality of goods and the manner of displaying them showed plainly that the business men of Grand Rapids are fully abreast of the times. Then Pomological Hall, with its long rows of tables laden with such fruit as is shown at this fair, would astonish any granger outside the State of Michigan. The display of peaches, pears and apples was exceptionally fine, as was also the large variety of newer grapes. Carriage Hall was transformed into an Agricultural Hall to give additional space required in this department. In the last mentioned hall was the fine display of grain grown and exhibited by D. Woodman, of Paw Paw. In the corner was a crowned figure dressed in garments made of corn husks, ornament ed with strings of kernels of corn, and in his hand he held an ear of corn, while on his crown were the words "Korn is King," By the side of the king stood the female figure "Ceres," with her full dress of different kinds of grain, and in her hand she held the ancient sickle and grasped a handful of grain. Mr. Woodman deserves much credit for showing what can be done by a single farmer. In the same hall was a fine display of grains, seeds and vegetables, some honey and bee exhibits, and some dairy exhibits. One corner was given to entomological specimens from the Agricultural College at Lansing that furnished material for an endless variety of questions to be answered by the student in charge.

The show of poultry was large and main tains the reputation of this part of the State for a great variety of poultry of fine quality. The show in the pet stock department was not as large as we might expect in a town that claims to soon boast of one hundred thousand population. Machinery and farm implements were shown in great variety, some of the dealers in Grand Rapids making fine displays.

The greatest increase in exhibits was seen in the live stock department, the number of animals in nearly every department greatly exceeding the number shown last year. Fine horses, as usual at this fair, were out in great numbers, from purchased of Mr. Lufferty. The yearling the trotting mag and gentleman's driving horse to the spirited thoroughbred, standard bred, and otherwise bred. Among the exhibitors of Clydesdales we found J. W. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville; James M. Turner, Lansing; J. A. Bricker, Caledonia; B. Creveling, Alpine; Babcock Brothers, Ionia; and Frank Gillous, Corinth. Among the exhibitors of Percherons were Geo. Merritt, Byron Center; D. A. Blodgett, Grand Rapids; C. Dunham, J. P. Sleight, Bath; T. Cross, Bangor; and Parsons & Baldwin,

The number and quality of cattle shown would have done credit to any State fair, and some were bold enough to assert that all classes considered, the quality was up to if not shead of the State Fair at Lansing. Shorthorns did not lead the other breeds in numbers, but every exhibitor could feel assured that he was in good company. The Shorthorn herds present were drafts from the herds of Wm. Steele, Ionia; James Turner, Lansing; A. P. Cook Co., Brooklyn; John Lessiter, Cole; B. F. Batcheler, Oceola; and J. C. Sharp, Jackson. The judging of Shorthorns was done by L. H. Butterfield, of Lapeer. The classes were disposed of satisfactorily until the cow class was reached and a string of nine magnificent animals was placed across the ring. A little speculation and wild prediction was hazarded by the bystanders, and when the first prize was given to J. C. Sharp's Peri ow and the second to William Steere's Peri, there was some criticising indulged in Another point where there was much interest manifested was when the herds were in the ring. There was Wm. Steele's fine herd in fine shape, John Lessiter's herd, that has won many laurels, B. F. Batcheler's herd, al reds and in fine shape; and J. C. Sharp's herd that had been fortunate as to individual premiums. J. M. Turner showed to a disadvantage, as the pick of his herd was at the Detroit Exposition. The first prize was given to J. U. Sharp and second to John Lessiter. We did not hear a murmur from an exhibitor in regard to the awards. The Galloway breeders gloried in their

strength, as there were more of the breed on the grounds than there were of Shorthorns. Among the exhibitors was L. B. Townsend, Ionia, who showed two herds; C. T. Wicks. Stanton; Wm. Keith, Pittsford; Wm. Darrow, Pittsford; Nathan Lynn, Grand Rapids; and Thos. Wyckoff, Davisburg.

Herefords were shown by Gay C. Hen ning, Wheatfield; J. M. Turner, Lansing; and Wm. Steele, Ionia.

Hoisteins were out in considerable numbers, there being the herds of T. D. Seeley. Bay City; Wm. Riel, Grand Rapids; W. K. Sexton, Howell; John B. Nickle, Hoytville: J. Den Bieyker, Kalamazoo; Mills Brothers Ann Arbor; Olds & Bacon, York; W. W. Johnson, Grand Rapids; and M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids. W. K. Sexton won the special premium on cow of all ages and all breeds. which entitles him to the \$50 special offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Jerseys were not shown in such num

as in years past. J. W. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, were out with their excellent herd and won three first premiums. O. J. Bliss & Son, of Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Silver Creek, exhibited 13 head, with Pedro Star and Cretesias Pogis at the head, winning first on aged bull, first on two year old bull and first on bull calf, first and second on aged cow, first and second on cow three years old, second on two year old, first on heifer one year ald and first on heifer calf, also first premium on herd and diploma on bull of any age.

Sheep were not shown in as great numbers, especially in the fine wool classes, as at some of the former fairs. H. D. Miller, Charlotte, showed 18 head of Angora sheep that were quite a novelty. Thos. Wyckoff, Davisburg, showed 12 head of Ramboullet sheep that attracted considerable attention. Bush Brothers, Portland, showed Merinos, as also did B. F. Batcheler, Oceola; C. D. Mann, Rockford; and L. C. Nelson, Olivet. Shropshires were shown by J. W. & W.

G. Crosby, Greenville; J. Corbitt, Ionia; Henry Lessiter, Grattan, Horace Childs, Childs' Mills; Milton Bros., Marshall; A. W. Hill, Caledonia; and Wm. Steele, Ionia, showed Cotswolds. Martin Van-Duzen, Schoolcraft, Oxforddowns; and G. S.

Allen & Son, Lincolns. Of swine there were a plenty, 59 Poland-Chinas; 28 Chester Whites; 17 Berkshires and six Yorkshires. G. W. Prescott and Milo Edison, Grand Rapids, showed Berkshires. C. A. Searing, Lyons, was out with his Chester Whites; Buck Brothers, of Portland, showed Poland Chinas. Robert Neve. Pierson, showed a good lot of Poland-Chinas; T. G. Adams, Shelbyville, showed some fine Poland-Chinas, winning first on boar two year old, boar one year old and diploma for best boar of any age. Gec. I. Strachan, of Palo, was on hand as usua! with a fine showing of Poland-Cainas. He won first premium on a one year old sow and pen of pigs that were genuine beauties and hard to beat. He also won second premium on boar two years old, sow two years old and boar one year old. These sows are of the Lucy 21 and Cora Belle families, headed by the high bred boar Standard Third. It is plain to be seen Mr. S. is a careful and enterprising breeder.

The principal drawback to the fair was bad weather. A drizzling rain set in at midnight Tuesday night and continued until Wednesday noon, and when the clouds cleared sway a cold wind from the north west made it very uncomfortable all day Thursday. The attendance was very meager on Wednesday, but on Thursday there was a large crowd that came rather late on account of rain in the morning. Friday was more comfortable, but people from the county did not come in great numbers. Under the circumstances the officers and managers are to be congratulated on the success of the fair. With much in the management to commend we have nothing to criticise.

CLOVER SEED.

This is a subject upon which an instruc tive and interesting volume might be written. Quietly and unobtrusively it has been growing in magnitude, until Michigan takes first rank of all the States of the Union with a production which now amounts in value to \$1,500,000 per annum. We can best comprehend its value by comparison. It would buy half the annual wool clip of the State. At 20 cents a bushel it would purchase our average potato crop. At \$12.50 per head it would buy a hundred and twenty thousand head of cattle. And yet it cuts no figure in the agricultural papers. It is not a politician and consequently demagogues do not harp about it before election as they do about wool.

In 1883 the entire product of the State was 93,223 bushels. Only five counties exceeded five thousand bushels. These were Lenawee, 6,466; Hillsdale, 6,323; Oakland, 5,955; Branch, 5,344, and Lapeer, 5,229. At this time our county of Tuscola only pro-

The next year being 1884, the production of the State increased over three-fold. being 294,527 bushels. Nine counties reported over ten thousand bushels each, with Egton at the head with 17,769 bushels Monroe second with 15,853, and Clinton third with 14,989; Tuscola had 7,247 bushels The year 1885 seems to have been an off year and reported a reduced production of 262.897 bushels. Lapeer county, which one year previous stood sixth on the list, now comes to the front with a production of 21,158 bushels, and Genesee stands second with 18,129, and Tuscola third with 15,423

The year 1886 reports 291,758 bushels in 21,668 bushels, and Tuscola second with 19,722; Eaton County takes third place with situated near the chocole works at Noisiel. 14,357 bushels.

In 1887 the State of in with a total of 355,373 bushels. The county has py ed Lapeer, and taken front place with 28,158 bushels, Lapeer coming in a good second with 24,222 bushels; Clinton C takes third place with 20,284 bush

Eaton stands fourth with 19,674 bushe To the student of agriculture the clove. question affords matter of protound reflection. In the production of wheat, sheep and wool, the clover crop an important part. As a fertilizer no other crop bears comparison with it. Standing at the head of all leguminous plants, it draws its chief

nourishment from Nature's great laboratory, the atmosphere, and transfers it to the soil. And while it fertilizes the soil at the same time it acts mechanically as a pulver zer of the soil, in which capacity it stands un rivaled among the plants of the world. The stiffest clay soils yield to its action and become loose and pliable under its influence.

Those who will take pains to study the

clover seed question, will discover that pro-

duction is strongly tending toward this northeastern section of our State. Those counties in "the thumb" are taking the lead. Tuscola County, which in 1883 stood 24th in production, had in 1885 advanced to third place, and in 1887 distanced all the other counties and took its place at the head. It is a noticeable fact that our principal lumber regions are taking the lead in the production of clover seed. Not only do they lead in point of quantity produced, but they are generally far in advance in the average yield. Walle many of the counties of the State produce less than a bushel per acre, and the entire State yield is but about one and a fourth bushels per acre, our county of Tuscola and many of its neighboring counties report a yield of over two bushels. Some very interesting statistics might be collected on this subject, but this article has grown too long already. Some very large yields are secured among our German farmers, who seem to have reduced this clover seed business to a science. Some two years ago August Frenzel, living near Mayville, produced from an eight acre field sixty-four

large yields have been reported. Growing clover seed is of itself a science and a treatise on the bestmanner of handling it, from first seeding to the cutting, gathering and threshing would constitute a most valuable work for the study of the agriculturist. In conclusion, the moral I wish to point by this article is to call public attention to the untold value of our Michigan "atump lands" in the future of the agriculture of our State.

bushels of seed; and several other equally

OLD GENESEE.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT IN PARIS.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, talk with a Correspondent-He says the Com missioners are All Right-The McCor mick Harvesting Machine Company's Exhibit and the Field Trials at Noisiel

"I think the exposition a grand success; it is a monument to the French people," said Mr. Cyrus McCormick yesterday to a reporter who called upon him at the Hotel Meurice.

"You have come to Paris especially for the exposition, I fancy."

"Yes, I came to look after our exhibit in Paris. I shall leave here Friday for London, however, and expect to sail the latter part of next week for America. It was my intention to remain until October, but af fairs in Chicago hasten my return."

"And you think the American section compares favorably with the other depart-"It is very good as far as it goes, al

though it is not large enough." "Do you find that the commissioners o whom complaint has been made have done

their part well?" "I cannot see that there can be any fault to find with the commissioners-in fact. I think that they have done very well with their appropriation and management. That main trouble is that the Americans have not realized the importance of coming here in force,"

"How do you think American manufac ture of farming implements compares with foreign makes?"

"The special point of difference is the novelty and mechanical ingenuity of American improvements in agricultural machines; Americans are more progressive and creative in these particular instances. The enormous sale and the large distribution of prizes and medals for American manufactures in foreign countries is in itself a proof of their superiority as well as far-famed

"You were pleased with the result of the work of your machines at the recent field trials at Noisiel?"

"I was quite satisfied. It was conceded by all that the wheat and oats upon which the McCormick machine operated were the most tangled portion of the entire field."

FIELD TRIALS AT NOISIEL.

The correspondent was present at the recent trials at Noisiel, and the facts may be interesting to Chicagoans, since the affair largely concerns one of that city's great manufacturing establishments. The trials in connection with the exposition were held the State, Lapeer still holding the lead with on the model farm of 2,100 acres belonging to the Menier family, of chocolate fame, 14,843 bushels, and Genesee fourth with a village twenty-eight miles northeast of Paris. Friday morning at seven o'c' lots were drawn for the pieces of wheat, which were divided into equal parts of one acre each. The drawing resulted in the following: 1, Hertu (French); 2, Massey (Canada)

(French); 4, Johnston Harvester Sam Johnston Platform ris (Canada); 7, McCormick; 8, Wood (regular wooden frame); 9, Wood (single elevator); 10, Osborne; 11, Albar (French).

The first five lots were light standing wheat, with hardly a straw bent. A hollow in the ground over which the wind had

blown w the grain caused the next four to be un cutting, while lots 10 and 11 were more like the first five, though heavier.

Lot 7, which fell to McCormick, was without doubt the worst piece of all. Heavy throughout, the whole lower half was beaten down and twisted in such a way that no man could have expected to cut it with a binder, and probably no other machine would have undertaken the work of cutting it. Such is the fortune of these contests, however, where chance is called in to aid the jury, and the McCormick binder entered upon its work as it it had the straight grain and easier task which had fallen to its more fortunate rivals. Without a single band missed, it laid off the bundles with speed and regularity and did its work in a manner so perfect as to astonish those who were not already familiar with the capability of the McCormick machine.

One team of two horses drew the McCormick binder with ease during both trials. but the Wood machine was obliged change horses during the cutting, and, in the language of the superintendent of the farm, their first team was "ruined for

The same numbers were preserved in cutting oats in the afternoon, and as luck would have it lot seven proved to be the worst of all, fully one-half of it being down on the ground, as if a roller had been contineously at work upon it during the inessant rain of the preceding two days. These plots were also an acre in size, and the McCormick again finished its work with out missing a band.

Saturday the morning was occupied with the test of the mowers in a luzerne much resembling alfalfa. The mowers competing

Were: U. S. A. French. England. McCormick, Samuelson, Albaret, Bamlett, Osborne, Johnston, Harrison Mc-Hertu. Wood, Gregor. Pecard Massey (Cap.). Harris (Can.)

The long bar (five feet) of the McCormick and its noiseless running were new features | corated with the chevalier and officer of the in mowers and attracted great attention, while the springs and the light draft won elected a member of the Institute of France for it the admiration of all. During the afternoon the binders were tested in a large the cause of agriculture than any living field of oats, the machines following each other in line, and here the good work of the the binders one after another passed by the maintain and increase the volume of bush ndividuality of the McCormick Simple Knotter was noticeable.

Sunday morning, the 21st, was appointed as a fete day, and the faim, was decked out in flags. Over the large tent of the McCordinated the American and McCormick company made this season 86,-Sunday morning, the 21st, was appointed

piled upon a framework had been constructed under which the President of the republic passed in arriving by special train from Paris to see the binders at work. The family carriage of the Meniers, drawn by four gray horses, with postilions and out-riders in red and blue liveries, carried the President, and the members of the cabinet

followed in similar style.

The binders were in line awaiting orders to move and the McCormick was at the head of the line. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the McCormick company, was introduced to President Carnot and explained to him the special features of the binder. The President expressed himself as highly pleased with the work done, examining with care the bundles as they were dropped by the machine. The other binders

In the adjoining fields of luzerne the mowers were next exhibited, following each other as the binders had done, and they received the attention of President Carnot and his suite as they passed in

A special pavilion tastefully decorated had been prepared for the President, and thither repaired the presidential party and invited guests. Mrs. Menier gave them a cordial welcome, at which time President Carnot embraced the occasion to confer upon Mrs. Menier the decoration of the Order of the Merite Agricole—a rank just below the Legion of Honor.

A BANQUET GIVEN BY THE MENIERS.

At 6 o'clock 600 guests attended a banquet given, in a tent prepared for the oc-casion, in honor of President Carnot and the minister of agriculture, as well as others in official position. As a neat complimen to the McCormick Machine company Mr. Menier, his managers and superintendents, kept the McCormick machine after the trials to finish their cutting, having expressed their preference for that binder above all the others.

had a IN THE EXPOSITION.

As a matter of course, just now the Paris exposition forms a meeting place for all the great industries of the world. The French people have brought it to a brilliant success with a completeness of detail which is ma velous. After the interview with Mr. McCormick yesterday the correspondent made tour of the agricultural machinery depart ment on the Quai d'Orsay, where Chicagothe wheat market of the world-stands in conspicuous light through the enterprise of one of its large manufactories—the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, to whom it is reported that high honors will soon be accorded, having fully shown itself able to maintain the position it has held for over fifty years as the leader of its line of business. One is first impressed with the fact that not one of the reapers now exhibited in Paris was here at the exhibition of 1855 except that of the McCormick. The correspondent noticed particularly beautiful finish and symmetry of design of the machines. The McCormick is the onl der which can use wire or twine at will by a few moments' change of the mechanism Upon a raised platform, handsomely decor ated are the McCormick's binder, reaper and mower. The woodwork is birdseye maple, rosewood, second growth hickory, and ash, and the steel parts are burnished of sliver or nickelplated. Placed in front

of a dainty little bijou of a house where the

Paris agents are secluded is a simple silver

Here we find the veteran of the first great French exposition carrying off the highest honors in the subsequent ones, and now transformed, improved, and simplified, that it stands as far ahead of its rivals of to-day as did the predecessors of this thine when they won for the name of Mc-Cormick the honors of the field in former

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF CYRUS MC CORMICK.

Perhaps the career of Cyrus Hall McCormick is well known to the intelligent people of Chicago. The founder of the business was born in 1809, in "ole Virginny," and invented his first reaper in 1831. It was he who was the pioneer inventor of the modern harvesting machine, his reaper having been the first practical success, although numerous attempts had been made before that time. In 1845 he was making machines yearly as well as over-oming the usual difficulties which all encounter who create a new line of invention. Long since then his early competitors have passed away and his machine alone has survived that early

HONORS CONFERRED.

At the world's fair of London in 1851 Mr. McCormick achieved his first international success, having received the highest awards the exposition and grand gold medal. The London Times after examining his ma-chine ridicule 1 it as a cross between "an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow, and a flying machine," and when it was tried in the field the Times made haste to correct its mistakes, and said that it was in value worth the entire cost of the exhibition.'

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1855. Mr. McCormi k received the grand prix of the 1855 world's fair. The jury reported that his reaper was "the type of all the reapers of the present day."

Again, at the Paris exposition of 1867 the McCormick reaper received the grand prize above all competitors and at the exposition of 1878 the McCormick wire binder received the highest priza, again defeating the Wood and Osborne binders at the trials at Mor-mant. The McCormick binder is the only American machine that has ever received the gold medals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in competition with all the modern binders.

In 1884 the company met with a great loss by the death of its president and founder. Mr. McCormick had had many henors conferred on him, having been de Legion of Honor, as well as having been on the ground of "having done more for man."

In succeeding to the office of president, McCormick showed to good advantage. As Cyrus . McCormick Jr. has been able to ness of the company by the efficient aid of those who held important positions under

An immense arch of sheaves of wheat | Al hough these numbers seem fabulous they are authentic.

G. A. WATKINS, the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance man, and owner of the Watkins Stock Farm at Birmingham, Oakland Co., has the largest herd of Shetland Ponies in the State. He took \$200 in premiums at the Exposition, and purchased several of the prize winners from other competing herds. He is the owner of the little Midget and Mite (mare and colt) that attracted so much attention.

MR. J. C. SHARP, of Jackson, will sell about 30 head of Shorthorns at his farm, two miles from Jackson depet, on Friday, October 25th. There will be 20 females and 10 bulls in the lot, all the young animals being sired by Sharon Duke of Bath 64449. A num ber of the animals shown at the Jackson and Grand Rapids Fair will be included. Catalogues can be had by addressing Mr. Sharp.

AT the Ionia County Fair, the Crosby Brothers, of Greenville, Montcalm Co., were awarded the following premiums on Shropshires: First on two year old ram, second on yearling ram, second on ram lambs, first on three year old ewes, first on ewe lambs, second on one year old ewes. Their herd of Jerseys was also at the front, getting three firsts on bulls, and three firsts and one second on cows, and first on herds. As there was a car of stock from Eureka Farm at the Elmira, N. Y., Exposition, and another at the Mecosta County Fair, at the time the Ionia Fair was in progress, it was a fine showing for the Messrs. Crosby.

MR. J. CORBITT, of Ionia, breeder of Shropshires, sends the following record of his flock at the Ionia and Grand Rapids Fair: At Ionia his stock ram, Buffalo Bill, got first in his class, and he also got first in yearling ewes, first in two-year-old ewes, and second on three-year-olds. At the Grand Rapids Fair, where the competition was strong, Bill got first. Mr. Corbitt was also awarded first on yearling ewes, first on two-year-old ewes, and a diploma for best ram and two ewer. Certainly Mr. Corbitt has nothing to complain of in the success of his flock this sea

AUSTRALIA had 96,563,373 sheep last year. It is safe to predict 100,000,000 for this year. Nearly all the wool grown has to be exported, as the woolen industry in Australia is yet in its infancy. Great Britain is relied on to furnish their woolen goods and take their surplus wool. This is an excellent thing for the British, for it is the country which manufactures that gets the bulk of the profit out of the wool. The United States has room for and needs the wool of 100,000,000 sheep to supply her people with goods, and it is only good business sense to do what she can to render herself independent of other nations in this particular.

Che Borse.

HERD BOOK FOR HORSES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. The show of heavy horses at the late exposition was exceedingly fine. Their owners succeeded perfectly in their efforts to make the animals look sleek, and cover up defects with fat, The judges admire obesity. All this shows that the next thing needed for our horses is a herd book.

Some of the animals were very strong, too, as was clearly demonstrated by their moving their own carcasses. Of course no other work could be expected of animals in their condition. We should feel very proud of our State to think that she can furnish men who are able to pass intelligent judgment on horses which show so little fitness for the purpose they are said to be intended.

Perhaps the giving of prizes to fat horses will not encourage our stock of druft horses; but this has nothing to do with the ORSERVER.

THE PACER TOM HAL.

The wonderful records made by the descendants of this horse make his history and breeding most finteresting to breeders. The Tennessee Farmer recently gave a sketch of this horse, from which it appears that he was bred by a Mr. Biggers, near Petersburg, Tenn., and was foaled on the farm of Coge Lana, in the spring of 1862. He early passed into the hands of Wm. Yowell, Petersburg, Tenn., who branded him with W Y en the left shoulder. From the hands of Wm Yowell, Tom Hal passed to T. D. Moore's, Petersburg, T. D. Moore made eight seasons with him near Potersburg, and 1874 he made the season at D. C. Orr's, Mooresville, Tenn. In 1875 Tom Hal stood near Richmond, Bedford County, Tenn., and in 1876 at J. R. Bryant's, Mooresville, Tenn. In 1877 Tom Hal was bought by O. N. Fry and Sam Pickens, Mooresville, who sold him after making three seasons to Captain Thomas Gibson, Spring Hill, Tenn. From Capt. Gibson he passed to D. B. Cooper, Spring Hill, Tenn. from D. B Cooper, at closing out sale, to W. V. L. Polk, Ashwood, Maury County, Tenn.: thence at closing out sale to Maj. C. Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn., and from Maj. Brown to his present owner, F. G. Buford, Rockdale Farm, Buford, Tenn. Here he will no doubt spend the remainder of his eventful life, and here when he good feet well placed, legs like bars of has passed beyond the river a suitable monnment will be raised to perpetuate his mem-

The usually accepted version of the breeding of Tom Hal is that his sire was Kittrell's onghbred son of Timoleon, sire of Boston; roan, 15.2, and was probably 15.3 when in the prime of his life, and would weigh from shaped ears, lit up with an eye like an eagle's, and tapering to a muzzle pointed neck is well shaped but carried a little low, probably due to the effect of a bad case of fistula when a colt. His shoulders are remarkable for their depth, running well into the back and fine at the withers; barrel round and well ribbed; back short and the ideal of strength, showing under the weight of 27 years as straight as when a three-yearold. His loin is simply perfection; quarters grand, and muscular development wonderful. His legs are strong, broad and clean; feet the very best, and mane and tail good. He is a wonderful type of speed and endurance and the critic never grows tired of studying his wonderful conformation.

The following embrace the get of Tom Hal that have public records and trials, authentic beyond the question of a doubt:

Little Brown Jug, 2:11%, 2:11%, 2:12%, fastest three heats in harness. Brown Hal, 2:12%, fastest stallion record

Hal Pointer, 2:15% (can pace in 2:12).

No other stallion ever sired three as fast as the above. Tom Hal, 2:30; trial, 2:22.

Garfield, 2:35% trotting, 2:26 pacing. Roan Hal, 2:32%, trial, 2:24. Jim Friel, five years old, trial a few days

since over Maj. Brown's track in 2:19. The Campbell colt, four years old, trial over Maj. Brown's track a few days since in 2:19¼ in 33.

Cooper's Jug, trial 2:28 at three years

Bobby Orr, trial 2:28.

Sky Blue, trial 2:30 pacing, 2:351/2 trot-

Locomotive, probably the fastest of a

his get, though injured and untried.

Those who look solely to the 2:30 list for evidence of a horse's greatness can never appreciate the true worth of this great old horse. Most of his life was spent at a time and in a country where the 2:30 pacer was no more than the ordinary saddle horse of the people; in fact, where the pacing gait Portland, his owner, has won two Derbyssaddle gaits. Thus, not with the help of conspiring circumstances, but in spite of them, through dint of intrinsic merit, has

was preserved, not for itself, but simply and alone because it was the foundation of the Tom Hal risen to the pinnacle of fame. With equal chance no horse would have more in | First Special Stakes, mile and a quarter, value the list. In spite of lack of opportunity no \$6,150, beating Raceland second, Tenny third, horse equals him as a sire of extreme speed. Nor is the end yet come. His sons are the sires of several in the list, and his daughters are the dams of several in the list, and thus his fame has just begun.

Points of a Good Horse.

article on this subject, says: "The first consideration is posture. A horse standing should come well on his legs; that is, his fore legs should be placed well in front; his hind legs under the incident of weight or the point of the quarter. Horses of value cover their ground long, low, naturally and wide. The happy hit of strength and refinement. Marketable anywhere and any day. The limbs should be placed well outelbows, bold, well placed stifles on a line permitted to drop into it. If the substance out, but point forward. Odd feet are the case is not glanders, but if the drop remains sign of disease, past or present, in a chronic form. Harmony of proportion is a sine qua non here. Langth under a horse must be gained by a deep reclining shoulder. His of his chest up to his withers, and not by his a deep, wide and cap cious middle, width at his hips. The position of the fore feet is regulated by the shoulders; in the hind legs, by the width of the pelvis, or hips.

A horse may be taught to stand, but the judge demands a natural rather than an artificial or educated pose. Lags should be short, stout, with muscle, and clean along the tendons. Knees well to the groundthat is, short cannons, likewise the hocks well down. In examining a horse don't approach too closely at first; let him form the base and you the apex of a triangle; you then can catch his ends. It is early enough to go ur to him when you desire to manipulate him for splints, spavins, etc. So much for the profile. A horse is said to have a riding angle, the acme of perfection for all work. when a line let fall from his pole just grazes horse, and without this angle we can have no true manners in either barness or under the nigskin. A long rein or upper line to the neck, and a clean articulation or junction at the head and throat, are essential as contributions to perfection. A full throat is an index of full wind. The head should be full, yet neat; no coarseness at the 'race, just above the nostrils. A moderately long neck for comfort. This, with a moderately fine wither, gives you a light forehead- 'a horse before you.' Necks should always be muscular, of moderate length. The breadth

of chest depends on the breed and trade. We will now only deal generally in points and make, but, for galloping, a deep thorax rather than a round one admits of greater expansion under efforts of endurance and extreme exertion. Stand well in front of a horse to see this. Then pass to his rear, and judge the quality and muscularity of his hind quarters, Stand well back here, and stepping two paces to the side gives you 'form at a glance,' or the concert of points from his head to his middle and quarter. You must go around a horse on a system to save time and gain an accurate judgment. The quarter should be wide, haunches well et down, and always neatly closed in horses worth the name. Light ends in the fore hand, volume and area superficially in the middle, massive hind quarters, and four steel, "

Ingenious Mode of Tying Horses.

The Icelanders have a most curious custom, and a most effectual one, of prevent-Hal, by Kentucky Tom Hal; 1st dam by ing horses from straying, which is entirely Adams' Stump, by Stump-the-Dealer, thor- peculiar to this island. Two gentlemen, for 2nd dam, Copperbottom, pacer. He is a bay | tendants, and wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some objects at a distance eleven to twelve hundred pounds. Though to the tail of another, and the head of this to what in carriage, yet judged critically, part terly impossible that they can move either fore, if disposed to move at all, it will be with nostrils large and thin as a wafer. His be an agreement to turn their heads the same way .- Horse and Stable.

Horse Gossip.

BRUMONT has 31 sons and daughters in th 2:30 list. Ten of these have entered the lis

HAPPY MEDIUM has put nine in the 2:30 list this season, giving him a total of fifty, and h is a comparatively young horse yet.

JUNEMONT was evidently overworked las season, and it looks as if Alcryon was suffering from the same cause this year. Had he been on edge Nelson would have made faster time or been beaten.

Owners of thoroughbreds seem to have wonderful genius in the selection of names for their horses. At Louisville, Ky., last week, Famine ran against Tenacity, and Happiness was beaten by Deer Lodge, but came n shead of Riectricity.

MR. A. CRAPSER, of Flint, sold a two-year old trotting gelding sired by Red Cloud, dam by Royalston, to go to Inverness, Scotland It is time we were getting some of the money back which our horsemen have been paying to the breeders of Spotland, and the trotter will be the horse to accomplish it with. This colt is said to show considerable speed.

AT Saline last week we saw a very handsome colt sired by Lord Wenlock, the imported Cleveland Bay stallion owned by Mr. E Hilber. If Lord Wenlock's colts are all as fine as this one he will make Saline a great point for carriage horses. The colt was out of a very small bay mare, owned by a Mr. Tolliver, and is beautifully finished, with fine head and neck, clean limbs, and lots of style.

has won £35,275. As a two-year old he captured £16,887, making a total of £52,162, or about \$155,500, the largest amount ever won by a horse. His sire was Galopin, who also won the English Derby, and his dam was Mowerina, by Scottish Chief. The Duke of last season with Ayrshire and this season

On September 24th, at the Brooklyn Jockey Club course, Dwyer Brothers' horse Kingston, five years old, by Spendthrift, dam Kapanga. by Victorious, with 122 pounds up, won the Los Angeles fourth, in 2:06%, and beating Dry Monopole's time, 2:07, the fastest to date by half a second. Dry Monopole only carried 106 pounds, and was four years old.

THE pacing horse men of Tennessee have effected a State organization, to be known as 'The Pacing Horse Breeders' Association of Tennessee," and elected the following officers: President, J. F. Buford, Giles County: Vice President, Scott Davis, Marshail County; Secretary, W. P. Woolridge, Maury County; Treasurer, L. T. Baxter, Davison County. The Association proposes to print a register de voted entirely to pacing horses. Headquarters will be at Nashville, Tenn.

HERE is a suggestion which may be of value: As a means of detecting glanders a bucket half filled with water should be held side the body—that is, long and prominent | under the animal's nostrils and the mucus | but it should not be sown on the leaves when | go down deep, especially in a dry season.

with the elbows. Feet should not turn in or remains on top, spreads or dissolves, the disundissolved and sinks to the bottom it may be fairly assumed that it is. It is said that the ancients tested the disease in this way.

CHARLES M. LEWIS, formerly of Jackson height should be measured through the floor drove the five-year-old mare Blondie, by Lamont, dam by Frank Chapman, at the Salem, legs. Width at the shoulder-points, and with Oregon, races last week, on which occasion she beat the State three-year-old record, trotting the last mile in 2:273/2. The mare is will be remembered by our readers as a correspondent of the FARMER, his last letters coming from California, where he spent last winter. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the American trotter, and well posted in its history and achievements.

THE two-year-old Cleveland Bay colt Baron pany, of Paw Paw, this State, was, we understand, sold to a Michigan man at the Detroit Exposition. We did not learn who the pur chaser was, but we feel confident he has the best horse of the age and breed yet seen in this State. He was first at the State Fair in his class, but only second at the Exposition. Had he not a prize at all it would not have changed our opinion of his merits. No horse his nose. Manners maketh both man and of the breed on the ground showed better finish or more quality than Baron Cleveland.

> THE death of Gideon 145, takes away an. other of the sons of Hambletonian 10. He was foaled in 1860, and was therefore 29 years old. His dam was Dandy by Young Engineer He was the sire of Bay, 2:271/4; Boston Girl, 2:2514; Ezra L., 2:2114, while his sons Gray Dan and Pequawket have each three in the 2:30 list. He also was the sire of the dam of Glenarm, 2:231/4; Independence, 2:211/4; Hambletonian Knox, 2:28; Susie Owens, 2:26, and the phenomenal young stallion Nelson 2:141/4 who recently defeated the Michigan horse Alectryon, or Alcryon, as his owner prefers he should be called.

In the race for the Dummow Stakes for Wednesday last, Gregory, Ruperta, El Rio Rey and three others started. Gregory has been making a great record for himself, and his friends thought he could get away with fanning-mill, whether damaged or otherthe great California colt. But El Rio Rey beat the field easily by three lengths, Ruperta second and Gregory third. When required the California colt just moved away from his competitors so as to cause the spectators to remark, "There's only one horse in the race." He is probably the greatest two-year-old seen for years, and will be a wonder in his three year-old form if he meets with no accidents.



Wintering Potatoes,

The potato crop of the country is about ripe, and the indications are that the yield will be large. Properly keeping them for the spring market is a point of importance. instance, are riding together without at- Not all who grow large quantities of potatoes have suitable cellars in which to store them. Thousands of bushels must be winfrom the road, they tie the head of one horse | tered in pits. The question of so caring for them that spring will find them sound and not a handsome horse, and lacking some- the tail of the former. In this state it is ut- in perfect condition is the proper point to consider. Rotting, sprouting, sweating are by part, no horse excels him. He has the backwards or forwards, one pulling the the sources of injury. To prevent these is finest of heads, tipped with small, well- one way and the other the other; and there- the aim. If potatoes are sound and healthy then put in the pits, and are properly cared for, these conditions are not likely to arise. To protect them from heat and damp is no iess important than to protect them from frost. Keeping them too warm in the fall and too cold in mid-winter are general causes of destruction to potatoes wintered in pits. They should be in a cool condition before being covered with dirt. Then cover well with straw and lightly with earth, leaving the extreme top of the pit without earth, that any heat remaining or generating in the pit may escape. Protect the pits from sun and rain by a roof of boards, under which there is a free circulation of air, until cold weather comes. Thus the tubers are kept dry and cool, and the earth is dry. Frost will not penetrate far into dry earth, but it will go deep into that which is wet. With the coming of winter sufficient covering to protect against frost and spring will generally keep the tubers in excellent con-

Nitrate of Soda as a Fertilizer.

Joseph Harris, in the American Agriculturist, thus speaks of the great source of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers:

The chief point from which nitrate of soda is obtained is Iquipue, Chili. There is an export duty on it of ten dollars per ton. Vast beds of it extend for two or three hundred miles along the west coast of South America. These beds are supposed to have been formed by decomposing sea weed.

There are two grades of nitrate exported one that is almost chemically pure that is used for the manufacture of nitric acid and other chemical purposes, as well as for cheap blasting powder and fireworks as a substitute for saltpetre (nitrate of potash); the other grade contains four or five per cent. of im parities, principally common salt, and is sold at a low price for manure. This cheap er grade has not, as yet, been imported into this counntry, owing to the fact that nitrate of soda is almost unknown as a fertilizer with us, and it does not pay the importers to keep it. The few farmers who use ni-

high-priced pure article. In Europe, where enormous quantities are used for manure, especially for sugar beets. the cheaper grade is imported; it is ground fine, and the farmers have no trouble in get ting or using it. In this country the importers do not dare to bother with the small quantity at present used by farmers.

The nitrate is shipped in strong, coarse bags, holding about three hundred pounds each, and by the time they arrive here, the bags are more or less rotten, and before they can be sent out the nitrate must be rebagged. This is done, not by emptying the bag but by slipping a new and larger bag over it. Before sowing the nitrate, empty the bags on the barn floor and break up all the lumps, and run it through a sieve. Four or five pounds of nitrate will adhere to the bag and annot be removed. Our own plan is to soak the bags in a barrel of water and use the nitrate by pouring the solution on the ground among peach trees, grape vines, gooseberrie etc. In pouring it on the ground care should be taken not to let it splash on the leaves, it

may injure them. After sifting the nitrate, sow it broadcast,

they are wet with dew or rain. If superphosphate is sown with nitrate of soda the two may be mixed together, if dry and the of nitrogen. This is one reason why our manufacturers of fertilizers do not use nitrate of soda. There is not only a loss of nitrogen, but the mixture becomes damp and lumpy in the bags and is difficult to drill. For this reason nitrate of soda will always owned by the mayor of Portland. Mr. Lewis have to be purchased separately, and farmers will have to do their own mixing. As soon as the nitrate producers in South America learn that fertilizers are used in this country they will probably afford us the same facilities for getting it as exist in Europe. At present not a pound of fertilizer nitrate is imported into this country, while the imports Cleveland, owned by the Cleveland Bay Com- to Europe last year, largely of nitrate, aggregated 4,807,000 bags of about three hundred

Bean Growing in Western New York, F. P. Root, in the Country Gentleman, says: There is no section of our country that produces more or better quality of beans than Western New York, and we think that our methods of raising and preparing for market are not behind those of any other. Our soil is strong in the mineral elements of plant food, which are essential to successful bean-growing, and experience has taught us improved methods. Our beans are harvested by machine labor. A man and one pair of horses will harvest ten acres or more per day, and with less waste than by hand-pulling, and leaving them on the ground so as to require less time to cure them, thus avoiding much of the danger of damage by foul weather. When the pods are well cured and dry of rain or dew, they are put in the mow, pitched with horse-fork the same as hay, and are threshed at convenience, the same as grain, with machine. If the season of two-year-olds at Morris Park, New York, on harvest is bad, so as to damage a portion of the crop, the farmer does not think of handpicking at a cost of 35 or 50 cents per bushel, but cleans his beans through the common

> When in market, the bean-dealer takes sample of one pound or more, accurately weighed, then sorts out all the defective ones, dirt, gravel, etc., weighs again, deducting tare, and the same percentage is deducted from the price of perfect quality. Our bean dealers are prepared to handle beans to the advantage of the farmer. All are screened and cleaned of every impurity, and sized by passing them over screens -so that often there will be three qualities when sent to market, graded according to size. Such quality of goods will command a higher price in market, which is advantageous to all parties interested. Bean-growing, to be made a success, requires much care and knowledge of the best ways, both on the part of the farmer and of the dealer. Our dealers employ steam power in running machinery to fit beans in the best manner for the eastern market. None are now put into a barrel for shipment until all dust and impurities are extracted, and the commodity is as pure as the finest quality of flour. The loss which the farmer suffers in reduced price for damaged stock in market, induces him to exercise the strictest care to keep the

quality good. locality, but the standard varieties are the large marrow, the medium, and the pea marrow. These are standard varieties, and always in demand. Other varieties are in the supply on the market. Profit in this branch of cropping depends more on good management and good cultivation than on any special advantages over ordinary grain crops, though a mixed husbandry is always preferred to a speciality.

Cultivating Corn.

The Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, during the season of 1888 engaged in extensive experiments with corp. arriving at the conclusion that methods of cultivation depend upon the season as well s upon the character of the soil. Stirring the surface shortly before planting and soon after planting is considered a good practice unless in wet weather when it should be omitted. In a loose, porous soil deep cultivation is little needed. Corn roots grow with great rapidity and near the surface, especially if the surface is moist, and with deep cultivation near the corn, the roots are necessarily injured, and shallow cultivation at the right time will as effectually destroy weeds and grass. Shallow cultivation during dry weather is an effective means of reducing evaporation from the soil, the dry raised almost, if not quite, as cheaply as a surface acting as a mulch. In a compact, hard soil frequent cultivation will often de good. At the Station the largest yields of corn were produced where shallow cultivation was exclusively given. Good crops are frequently grown with shallow cultivation.

Thistles. The Canada thistle has been permanently appexed to the United States. In a series of experiments made under the direction of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, a plat was burned over by firing logs upon it until the upper soil was heated through to the hardpan. Another plat was burned over in trate of soda in this county have to buy the a similar manner, and also thoroughly salted. A third plat was soaked down to the hard pan three times with brine. The thistles were, as expected, completely destroyed in each case. Such methods are, however, too expensive and laborious. The roots of the thistles on another plat were found to ex tend three feet down into the ground, and the plat was plowed deeply six times from April to August, but in September the thistles came up vigorously. It is evident, therefore, that cutting off the roots will not destroy them. Plats that were burned over and salted, on the surface, were again covered with thistles, but in experiments made on poor land the thistles were killed by repeatedly plowing the ground.

In a case where the ground was infested with thistles the land was well plowed and worked fine with a harrow. Red top grass was thickly sown, the land having bee well manured with fine manure, in order to hasten the growth of the red-top. The grass choked out the thistle, but the process failed on upper lands. It is conceded, however that whatever will exclude the light and air from the thistle plant will destroy it, which may be done by plowing, if the roots do not

thistle. Mowing will destroy those parts mixture is used immediately. If damp and of the thistle that have thrown out flowering mow the thistles is when they are in bloom. The sowing of a quick growing crop, such as millet, will prove serviceable on some soils, and on stony soils sheep will be found of assistance. It is evident that in order to destroy thistles the farmer must not relax his vigilance in order to keep them down by labor.

Agricultural Items.

Dates have already been named for Wisconsin's 61 farmers' institutes. Wisconsin's improved agricultural condition and prospects are due in great measure to the beneficial nfluence of these institutes, so general over the State, and which are made extremely practical.

AT the New York State Fair, a kindergarten lecture on the dairy business was listened to by hundreds of interested farmers, butter and cheese being made and the process explained. Papers on butter and cheese making were also read, and "cheese day" and "butter day" were decided features of the fair.

MICHIGAN supplies about one million car easses of mutton annually, and New York bout two million. The consumption is inreasing, as it is esteemed on account of its ealthful qualities. Trichinæ in swine and tuberculosis in cattle have deterred many fastidious people from eating beef and pork.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Connecticut Far mer says farmers little know what they buy when they purchase the ground feeds of commerce. Wheat and barley screenings, hom iny chop feed, oat-hulis (the refuse of the oat meal mills), and cheap oats which are of light weight and chiefly hulls, are some of the ingredients of these feeds, he says.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says: "It is idle for such theorists as Prof. J. W. Sanborn to assert that ensilage wastes some 33 per cent in the silo. Such waste, if it occurs, only proves gross carelessness or incompetence in he man in charge; the fact is that ensilage handled with good, ordinary care wastes very little, less than five per cent, and that this waste is far more than compensated by the great convenience which the silo affords us in being able to cut and save the corn, clover or any other forage crop, such as late barley or rowen, without regard to the weather."

THE members of the Connecticut State Cattle Commission were recently called upon to investigate the case of five head of young cattle which had died from some apparently mysterious cause on a farm near Coventry The owner must have been a trifle ashamed and surprised to be told that the animals died from want of proper and sufficient food. They had been kept in a brush pasture where grass was scanty and poor, and they had been compelled to eat the toliage buds and twigs of bushes, the acrid and poisonous principles of which, combined with their indigestibility and want of nutriment, caused death. The flesh of the animals was white as veal, and the post-mortem examination revealed no blood in liver, heart or flash.

Che Poultry Pard.

Moulting.

Although moulting is a perfectly natural process, it is often attended with very serious results to fowls if they are not well looked after during the time they are going through it. It is essentially a wasting period and the birds should be fed generously while they are losing and renewing their feathers. Moulting takes about two months but can be hurried to a shorter time by a generous diet.

We find that cooked meat fed once a day is very necessary for birds in confinement and will hasten the growth of the feathers besides encouraging the appetites of the fowls. We might say that green food should be fed, but all fanciers know the value of this at all seasons of the year.

Should birds moult too slowly and appear ill, give two or three grains of calomel. If the shafts of the new feathers do not split open freely, give more meat and put linseed meal in the soft feed. A little extra care will bring the birds well through the moulting season. - Colorado Farmer.

Geese.

Miller Purvis, in the Ohio Farmer, says: Geese are very much neglected in this country, and very few breeders give them the attention they deserve. A goose can be duck, for they live and thrive on grass, the cheapest of all foods. There are in the standard the following varieties: Tou louse, Embden, African, Chinese (white or black), Canada or wild, and Egyptian. Of these the Toulouse has the lead and deserves it. They sometimes grow to weigh above forty pounds to the pair, and are quite hardy and easily raised. All they want is plenty of grass in connection with a moderate amount of other food, and a supply of drinking water, and they will grow with a rapidity that is amazing. The Embden is pure white, and fully as large as the Toulouse, but for some reason is not much esteemed, if the number of those who breed them is a criterion. The remaining varieties are found here and there, but are not of special value, except as curiosities. There are many farms where a large number of geese might be raised with very little trouble, and a wellgrown young Toulouse goose will bring a dollar or a dollar and a quarter at almost any time in the Cleveland market. As yet few breeders get a chance to send their surplus to market, as the demand for breeding stock has been very brisk for a few years.

The grasses are the best means of destruction, and a dense soil is unfavorable to the THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES

the mixture is allowed to remain unused for some weeks, there is more or less loss have not done so, hence the proper time to

stalks, but does not affect the parts which considered. Nurserymen and dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this supers. Supers stalks, but does not affect the parts which have not done so, hence the proper time to supers.

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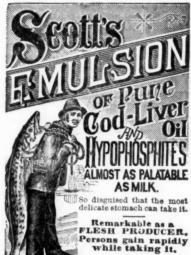






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and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 as hour during spare time. J.V. Kenyon, Glens Falla N. Y., made \$18 one day, 376.50 one week. So can you. Proofs und catalogue free, J. E. Surapand & Co., Cincinnat. C AGENTS should write for illustr'd circula terms and Two Week's Trial missoulls STEAM WASHER. WAND Dirtiest Clothes Clean by Hot Steam without Rubbin Easily Sold; Profitable. J. WORTH, St. Louis, McC.

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varieties of new in an address b men's Associat

The number promise, which a few years pa can not within more than noti inent, and whi permanent val mined as to a 1 we need it? respect, better Unless these at answered, I she for it, and no p already too long ness is certain ful.

The Niagara and although i to very general most profitable ities as are su has not proven presented by i been more eve rot of its frui vigorous grow quality and ap isfy the mass render it one o be retained and

be successfully The Empire itor for public about equal to ably little, if a but within my much less dispe iveness, usually agara, but to my superior. Moore's Dian

tion of which I ence: but with t formation from longer. With healthler in vin State. About but not as pro berries somewh tinct and pure Another new class, as yet bu Columbus, Oh its originator, b

al Society, has health of foliag handsome clu quality. It is and resembles habit of growt are much large much better. The Woodru to commend it of opinion as t originated nes is claimed to seems to have

health, and bar and to have all and valuable gr eral cultivation ducing berries size, bright an attractive in col little earlier tha variety pronou in flavor, a plea vinous acid, wi tive aroma" ca many, when n charm, and to the As many as nir eaten this grape it excellent, and it as good as or cannot agree w have long ago about matters think the Wood istics of a popul eral planting, any other red g would therefor who are satis

The Eaton is color, and I be ling. It som in vigorous gr to comparativ ripening, I can tested it on se sweetness an its juice being quite showy and perhaps profitable for

A black gr acter is the Je of Leavenwo highly comme vine is of the winter, with habit much lil early-at Del the last of Au a little before very producti medium, abou tle larger; skir well. Flavor foxy. It has pulpy, is not growth are abo to my taste good as Delaw any very earl

have seen. The Moyer that I mention merits discus not as vigorou foliage appear able to resist clusters is sma claim for extre prominent reco Another red

character, not seems promisi from Indiana brought to the State Horticu

Horticultural.

New Grapes

A history and description of the leading varieties of new grapes was recently given in an address before the American Nurserymen's Association. It reads as follows:

The number of new grapes of more or less promise, which have been introduced within a few years past, has been so large that I can not within the limit of this paper, do more than notice a few of those most prominent, and which seen most promising for permanent value. The points to be determined as to a new grape should be: "Do we need it? And is it, in any important respect, better than those we have already? Unless these questions can be affirmatively answered, I should say there was no place for it, and no propriety in adding it to a list already too long, of varieties whose usefulness is certainly very limited, if not doubt-

The Niagara grape is comparatively new. and although it has not been found adapted. to very general cultivation, is still one of the most profitable and valuable for such localities as are suited to its requirements. It has not proven as early nor as hardy as represented by its introducers; neither has it been more exempt from mildew of foliage or rot of its fruit than the average. But its vigorous growth and abundant bearing, with quality and appearances good enough to satisfy the mass of buyers and consumers, render it one of the new grapes worthy to be retained and recommended, where it can

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be successfully grown. The Empire State is a formidable competitor for public favor with the Niagara. It is growth much like Martha, and also in size about equal to it in vigor of growth, probably little, if any hardier in severe winters, but within my experience has better foliage, much less disposed to mildew. In productiveness, usually somewhat less than the Niagara, but to my taste, in quality greatly its superior.

Moore's Diamond is a still later introduc tion of which I speak from a limited experience; but with the hope of bringing out information from those who have grown it longer. With me it appears no hardier nor healthier in vine or foliage, than the Empire State. About the same in vigor of growth, but not as productive, with bunches and berries somewhat smaller. In quality distinet and pure flavored, but not better.

Another new white grape of the Labrusca class, as yet but little known, originated at Columbus, Ohio, and named "Witt," after and adaptability to different soils and locaits originator, by the Onio State Horticultu- tions, every grape grower would at once real Society, has the merit of hardiness and cognize its immense importance. health of foliage, and is fairly productive of handsome clusters of good size, and fine quality. It is doubtless a Concord seedling, and resembles the Martha in foliage and | tive to the failure of the apple crop in westhabit of growth, but its bunches and berries ern New York the present season. Every are much larger and its quality and flavor county heard from verifies the fact that in

health, and hardiness of its reputed parent; | Catarangus and Chautauqua, in the southyet introduce i. It bears abundantly, pro- family supplies from outside markets. size, bright and attractive in color, and little earlier than Concord. It is however, a Here also in Genesee County, from my winvariety pronounced in character, and distinc: dow as I write, can be seen an orchard of forth tiny, innocent looking flies to act over in flavor, a pleasant mixture of sweet and 2,080 or more apple trees of the choicest vavinous acid, with also somewhat of the "na- rieties that will barely produce sufficient for tive aroma" called foxiness, which to the home requirements. Consequently those many, when not in excess, is an added having a surplus of this product to dispose charm, and to the few an "unpleasantness." of the present fall may well look for paying As many as nineteen and twenty who have prices. Michigan is reported to have more eaten this grape in my presence, have called | than an average crop, and of excellent qualit excellent, and some have even pronounced it as good as or better than the Delaware. I ly fortunate, yet a general failure in western cannot agree with this latter opinion, but I New York can but result in conditions nearhave long ago ceased to dispute or quarrel ly opposite to those experienced one year about matters of individual taste; yet 1 do ago, when she contributed so largely to overthink the Woodruff has more of the character- stock the markets of the world with her istics of a popular and valuable grape for gen- green and evaporated fruits at low and comeral planting, for market and for profit than any other red grape within my knowledge. I standing the present discouraging outlook would therefore plant it for the nineteen who are satisfied with it, and let the twentieth look out for something else.

The Eaton is another new grape, black in color, and I believe is called a Concord seed- the coming season, when we may hope for ling. It somewhat resembles the Woodruff in vigorous growth and healthy foliage; as to comparative hardiness, and period of ripening, I cannot say. As I have seen and calculated for success in that direction .tested it on several occasions, it has less of Irving Co k. Genesee Co., N. Y., in Amersweetness and also of the "native aroma;" its juice being rather thin, and acid. It is, however, large both in bunch and berry, quite showy and attractive in appearance, and perhaps good enough to be popular and profitable for market and general use.

acter is the Jewel, originated by John Burr, highly commended in some sections. The the last of August, according to the season; very productive; berries and clusters only tle larger; skin thin, but tenacious, will carry well. Flavor pleasant and sprightly, not foxy. It has small seeds, and though a little pulpy, is not acid, or coarse at the center. Its rather small size, and only moderate growth are about its only faults; and though to my taste not as some have claimed, as good as Delaware, it is the best in quality of

The Moyer is a new grape from Canada, that I mention for the purpose of having its merits discussed. As I have grown it, it is prominent recommendation.

and were found of excellent qual ty and refor trial shows vigorous growth, with very who tasted it. It was named by its originator Mary's Favoritte. I am not informed whether it is to be propagated and offered for sale; but it appears to have merit above many grapes that are now on our list.

The Downing grape, which was originated by Mr. Ricketts some years ago, has been lately introduced by Mr. Barrow, of Fishkill, N. Y. Although it is said to have been successful in some places in New York, l have found it unusually subject to mildew of the foliage, and entirely unsuited to open culture in my locality.

The Mills grape the past season failed to ripen its wood, by reason of mildewed foliage, which fell prematurely, and I should class it with the Downing, as only desirable

The Uister Prolific, orginated by the late A. J. Caywood, has some claims for consideration, and will probably be found useful in many localities, for its hardiness and productiveness, with good quality of fruit, and healthy foliage. The vine is of moder ate growth, berries and clusters medium color rather dark brownish red.

The Nectar, which was first called Black Delaware, by the same originator, is offered for sale, but I can only report vigorous growth and healthy foliage.

I may also mention Francis B. Hayes, by the originator of Moore's Early. The vine is healthy, and of the Concord character, in and appearance of its fruit, but ripening earlier, less foxy, and better in quality. I do not think it as good, however, or as promising for general use as the Witt grape or the Colerain, another White Concord seedling of similar character, which originated in Belmont County, Onio.

We need a grape having all the general characteristics of the Concord or the Worden, with a more tenacious skin, which will bear handling and shipping with less injury, with also better quality and better keeping

We need also a Delaware, with more vigorous growth, larger fruit and healthier foliage. Or if we could have a grape like the Delaware, born upon a vine having the character of the Concord for health of foliage

The Apple Crop in New York.

There can no longer be any doubt relaapples of the winter varieties especially only The Woodruff Red has many good points a small percentage of the usual crop will be to commend it, although there are differences grown, and that of small and inferior qualof opinion as to its character and value. It ity. It is said that Orleans County will originated near Ann Arbor, Michigan, and scarcely produce a single barrel of No. 1 is claimed to be a Co cord seedling. It fruit the present season. During an extendseems to have all the vigorous growth, et tour through the counties of Wyoming, and to have all the requisites for a popular western portion of the State, I learn that and valuable grape, as nearly suited to gen- the failure is universal, and in many localeral cultivation as any variety new or old, ities farmers will be obliged to secure their

ducing berries and clusters of the largest | All through the great fruit-growing counties of Niagara, Wayne and Monro attractive in color, and ripening with, or a the report of the failure of winter fruit. left of him but a shell, and very thin shell at ity, and while other localities may be equalparatively unremunerative prices. Notwithfor many of us in the matter of fruit-growing, the result will be that the surplus stock of evaporated fruit will find an outlet, and large a proportion of early fruit. My first an increased demand will undoubtedly exist apple orchard contained 100 trees, and inbetter returns from our orchards, and prices that will stimulate to greater zeal in the get as many kinds as possible. I think 1 three colors, red for extra, white for No. 1, work of caring for them in all the esentials ican Cultivator.

Gooseberry Culture. The soils best suited to successful goose berry growing, says Mr. B. Gott, bave been apples, but they are so perishable, and the found to be thoroughly drained, rich and market is so easily overstocked, that there is A black grape of entirely different char- deeply worked clay loam. The qualities of great risk in handling them, and he who soil are imperative, as the plant is very im- must depend on a commission man will rareof Leavenworth, Kansas, which has been patient either of excessive drysess or heat. ly get any profit from them. Winter apples, This is one of the chief causes why success vine is of the Labrusca character, bardy in with it is so uncertain in our elimatic condi-shipping to a distant market, will give much Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these winter, with healthy foliage, in general tions. But with a moderate amount of prohabit much like Early Victor. It ripens very | tection from dryness and heat, the success | easy to make a mistake, for a wagon-load or | ing the blood, and at the same time it gives early—at Delaware, O., from the middle to of gooseberry growing, from improved a car-load of mixed apples will never sell for strength to the whole system. American seedlings, is assured. To secure anything like the price that they will if of a little before Moore's Early. The vine is these conditions, location must be skillfully one standard kind. Two questions you used. The young plants at two years old medium, about the size of Delaware, or a lit- | will be fine, strong and well rooted, whose | planting fruit trees for profit: 1. Is the vaafter growth will be rapid; carefully planted in ground previously well prepared, and well known and salable in my market? marked off four feet apart each way. This Leave the testing of new sorts to the ama planting gives 1,725 plants to the acre, and teur, and even before you plant a generally will give satisfaction to the workers and recommended variety, know its habits in pickers, and if every plant grows it will your own locality. For example: If located make a fine plantation after the first year's in northern New York, you could not growth. The ground must be kept stirred, any very early ripening black grape that I by means of a one horse cultivator, between the rows both ways, and not a weed allowed to be seen. The young bushes make extra- in September, when there is a glut of fall ordinary growth of young, thrifty wood, and apples, and as it decays quickly there is no for it more cheaply, and even if it is not the set of fruit buds will be astonishing, re- demand for it except to make cider. not as vigorous as the Delaware, though the paying all the care lavished upon them. In foliage appears rather thicker, and better gooseberry growing, as in every other kind able to resist mildew; I fear the size of the of fruit culture, if one would wish to reap always sell them in bulk for the cash. Some slightly darker shade which the comb clusters is smaller than Delaware; and its the highest result, unceasing vigilance and

from Indiana last season. Others were This operation is generally and best done in bors went to the same market with a load of any extent by the best honey producers. If brought to the winter meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, last December, and fruit buds on that which is left, will be offer on them, and did not sell a peck, and offer on them.

markable for long keeping. A vine sent me grower. After the wood has borne fruit on the ground or been fed to hogs. As I look large, thick, heavy Labrusca-like foliage. and feeble, cut it entirely out and encourage The grape resembles Delaware, with some the young growth in its place. This renewwhat larger berries and clusters, and deeper | ing is very important in all pruning for fruitcolor. It is rich and pure flavored without fulness. We have known a gooseberry foxiness, and pronounced very good by all plantation to be profitable after having been fruited for 20 to 25 years, but we do not advise this kind of thing; we believe that the best results come from young and vigorous plants, as in other fruits, and would advise hanging the plantations after ten years' service, as young plants are produced so cheaply that there is no economy in running a plantation after its prime has passed.

Cut-Worm Destroyer.

For agility, strength and ferocity, the larva of the common tiger beetle is a varitable tiger among the insect world. Its body is long and narrow when young; but becomes broader as the larva approaches the pupa state. After each moult its color is a soft, for amateur culture in specially favorable creamy white, which in a few hours changes to a dead black, except in the creases and under parts, which remain lighter. When hungry, it is lithe, active and quick-motioned, jerking, twisting and throwing its tail up over its back when molested. Its strong jaws, too, are ever as ready to be used in its defense as in procuring food. The specimens observed by me seem to prefer cutden worm being usually chosen. The tiger kinds. larga seizes the worm near its head as it lies in its underground retreat. 'The struggles of the doomed worm-often several times larger than its assailant-throw both combatants to the surface of the ground, where it con tinues in the vain effort to free itself until it can struggle no longer, the bloodthirsty little tiger burying its jaws deeper and deeper into its victim, until sometimes its whole head and fore legs are hidden. Without loosening its hold it continues to drain the worm until it is gorged and the worm a mere shell, when it leaves what remains of its victim and retires under the damp earth where it remains until ready to moult.

In one experiment three tiger beetle larvæ two of them over half an inch long and the other much smaller, were placed in an insect cage centaining thirteen cutworms. In two days only three of the worms were left in company with the two larger tigers, the smaller and the ten worms having been killed and devoured by the larger two. The worms were not, however, so completely drained as those I had observed before. Probably the larvæ had selected the choicest parts on account of the plentiful supply. They had visibly increased in size, but not to the extent one might suppose after having had such a feast. The supply of cut-worms running short, the stronger larva did not allow his brotherly regard to interfere with his appetite, but fell upon and devoured his weaker companion. I kept him weeks, during which he ate seventeen worms, nearly all of them larger than himself.

But a fate more terrible than that of the cutworms overtook him at last. He became dormant and prepared to go into the pupal state. For a day or so I had noticed many very small flies around his cage, but did not think of parasites, which was just what these flies were. The tiger larva shed his larval skin, and while he was in this condition, soft and utterly helpless, the parasites attacked him. The little flies had laid their eggs on him and the myriads of tiny maggots that hatched out of these eggs burrowed into him and literally ate him alive-a cruel ending to a cruel life. When nothing was sect) life! In the midst of prosperity comes adversity, and vice versa.

Fruit Notes for the Novice.

W. F. Brown in the New York Tribune gives some facts from his experience as a fruit grower which will be valuable to beginners, or those about to plant orchards. Mr.

I began planting fruit for market in 1858, have raised it for sale ever since, and from my failures and successes I think I can furnish lessons of experience which will be valuable to the novice. The first mistake I made, and a very common one, was in planting too many varieties, and-of apples-too stead of studying the market and finding out half a dozen trees), I never made anything from the orchard. A man living near a city market can often make a profit from summer which may be kept for a long time, and bear should be able to answer affirmatively before riety suited to my soil and climate? 2, 1s it choose more wisely than to plant a whole orchard of Northern Spy, but here, in south- at this time on the subject. ern Ohio, it is almost worthless, as it ripens

no matter how abundant the fruit crop I can to my mind, more than compensates for the years they brought only 60 cents a bushel, but presents. claim for extreme earliness seems to be its | constant application must be certainly and | that was sure, while several of my neighbors | If taken off during warm weather it will who have orchards of mixed pears and of sometimes be spoiled by the larvæ of the Another red grape of something the same character, not yet introduced to the public, ing the summer's growth to a moderate excellent varieties, cannot sell a bushel. I bee-moth. The comps can be lumigated with sulphur in a tight box or room, but this ing the summer's growth to a moderate excellent varieties, cannot sell a bushel. I bee-moth. The comps can be lumigated with sulphur in a tight box or room, but this is seldom necessary, and is not practised to

so much better and more encouraging to the for several years his crop has either rotted some three or four years and becomes old back over my experience with orchard fruits I see that I have made no money except when I have planted enough of a single kind the market, and be known from year to year as having some particular kind of fruit in abundance. Within the last twenty years I planted one orchard of 100 early May cherry rees, another of 200 Bartlett pears, and a third of 125 quince trees. I sold much of the fruit to farmers, and my circle of customers enlarged from year to year. My greatest mistake in growing these fruits was in not planting a second orchard of each before the first began to decay. I have seen nearly as disastrous results from planting a great variety of strawberries as of apples and pears; most new beginners with this fruit pass through an experience in which they buy nearly every new and high-priced berry offered, but all the strawperry-growers of my acquaintance who have made the crop profitable have confined themselves to very few varieties, and often to a single one. A near neighbor raises strawberries by the acre, and some years ago when he had a relative to the probable quantity of honey selarge as ortment I have seen rows eighteen cured this season. On account of the cool rods long grown from varieties that cost ten times the price of standard kinds, and which never vielded one quart of berries where the others produced a bushel. He now grows Crescent for profit, and experiments sparworms as an article of diet, the common gar- ingly with the "new" and "superior" (?)

Horticultural Items.

THAT was a profitable pear tree which Albert Fairbanks, of Fillmore, Allegan County, owns. He gathered 171/2 bushels of Bell pears rom it, which brought him a dollar a bushel.

Apvices from England are to the effect that the domestic supply of apples there are some exceptions. will be much smaller than usual, and the prospect is therefore good for good prices for shipments from this country. The apple crop of France is also light.

A SYNDICATE of Chicago and Philadelphia fruit dealers will plant at Pomena, Los Angeles County, Cal., the largest fig orchard in the world. Two hundred acres will be set this winter, and the expectation is that as good dried figs can be grown as can be made in

AT the N. Y. State fair, Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, made an exhibit of 126 varieties of pears, all carefully named. There are less than fifty sorts, however, which are profitable market varieties. James Vick's Sons gave \$450 in prizes on six sorts of vegetables from seeds furnished by them.

out the cranberry bogs in that State, through the thoughtlessness of growers who buy and set out vines from bogs where this pest is found. Better, says the Ploughman, set the troducing so dangerous an enemy as the fire

JOSIAH HOOPES, in the N. Y. Tribune, says: the general average is still down. There is scarcely any fruit more tractable than the quince, nor one that responds more readily and quickly to good culture. Good insure success, and without them failure is a locality, and what we most need to know in fixed fact. The newer Champion variety is that undiscoverable thing, what the weather

In the orchard of D. C. Calef, Metropolitan Avenue, Rossindale, there are two pear trees Ploughman.

L. B. PIERCE advocates two or three pickings of summer fruits, especially of pears. Mr. Pierce says he has picked the ripe fruit pounds. from his Bartlett trees, and left the small and immature, only to find when he went to gather the latter, that the trees, relieved of part of their load, had ripened and enlarged the fruits, till the second picking was nearly as good as the first. Immeture pears thus left will ripen and be in good condition to show two weeks after the main crop is off.

THE Hale Bros., of South Glastonbury, Ct., in shipping peaches make three grades and pack the middle and bottom of each basket with just as good fruit as is placed on top, paste a label on each basket and guarantee the contents. Of course extra help is required to do this work, but it more than pays in what would sell best, my idea was rather to quick sales at good prices. The labels are of had nearly forty varieties in that orchard, and blue for No. 2, and customers soon learn and with the exception of two (Maiden's what to expect when either color is ordered-Blush for summer, and Smith's Cider for a uniform grade every time. The Hale Brothwinter, of each of which there was about ers have over 12,000 peach trees in bearing this year, in three orchards, and loaded down. Nearly half the yield was picked off early and thrown away to save the trees and remaining fruit. The leading varieties are Mountain Rose, Oldmixon, Stump, Early and Late Crawford and Smock.

ing from impure blood may appear at this season, when the blood is heated. Hood's better profit; but even in planting these it is troubles by purifying, vitalizing and enrich-

Apiarian.

As the season for caring for honey is here, and as I am convinced by conversations with some beekeepers, as well as people generally, for honey, a few words may not come amiss

In the first place, there is no hurry about taking it off the hives. The bees can care quite so white as when taken off earlier, its I have an erchard of Bartlett pears, and flavor is improved by perfect ripening, which

and in the absence of these the moths de little harm. A worm is seldom seen in surplus honey unless there is pollen in some of the cells. When honey is taken off the hive, if in small secof fruit to make it an object for me to watch tions containing only one comb each, it can he held up to the light and every cell of pollen detected. If these are kept by themselves and used or sold first, the rest will be comparatively free from moths.

Honey should never be kept in a cellarneither comb nor extracted. This is the worst possible place for it. It will gather moisture or "sweat," and soon become "off flavor," if not positively sour. Store it in a dry, warm room if possible (safe from mice), then it will keep ten years. It will not granulate so soon in a warm room, and its flavor will improve. I now have some that is three years old, and it is not candied, but is so thick that it will not run. Extracted honey cannot be kept in too warm a room.-Eugene Secor, in Iowa Homestead.

Honey Statistics.

Gleanings in Bee Culture has recently given some valuable statistical information wet weather in the early part of the season, which, according to the reports, seems to have pervaded almost all of the United States, the honey-crop is considerably less than it might have been. First, because this weather continued clear up, in a good many of the places, into the time of year when the main nectar bearing flora was in bloom, Second, the bees were unable to breed up properly on account of the cool and rainy weather, and hence the actual working force of the bees was considerably lower than it should have been. But in spite of all this, the season has been decidedly better than last year, in most localities, although there

Twenty States report a good season, name ly, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, lowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North California, Onio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin Arizona.

The following States report a poor season generally: California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Michigan, though usually among the foremost, gives as unfavorable a report as any of the States enumerated.

It is interesting to note that a number of States report 200 per cent of an average crop of honey received. W. P. W. Duke, of Ala-The Massachusetts Ploughman says the fire bama, and J. L. Clark, of Florida, report worm is being rapidly disseminated through- 200 per cent, while a large number of others give 175 per cent as the average crop. Taking it all in all, we find that the average crop | ship, and of honey secured in the respective localities common wild berry than run the risk of in- stands 75 per cent. The same average a year ago was only 50 per cent; so that according to the reports, 50 per cent more honey has been secured this year than last, although

soil and regular feeding are what it needs to ing bees out of doors is largely a matter of doing finely in some sections, and this moist of the coming winter will be, in advance of season is now making the most astonishing its coming. For mild winters, outdoor wintering is best, but who can foretell the mild winter?

fruit and at the same time bright with fragoing far to see, but hardly worth the price it is proven by the success of Joseph Elsingprobably paid for the loveliness, as such er, whose 118 colonies of bees have given freaks of nature prophecy almost positively him a ton of honey this year. He claims to the speedy death of the tree. - Massachusetts have extracted 4,600 lbs. in a single day. A colony of bees owned by A. J. Tibbitts, or Dunn County, made 931/4 pounds in nine days, the largest day's gathering being 191/4

> In mentioning the apiarian exhibits at the Detroit Exposition, we inadvertently omitted that of Mr. Faulkner, of Jamestown, N. Y., who we have since learned made a very fine display, and secured the largest sum in premiums awarded any individual exhibitor. Mr. Faulkner's display was not placed with the rest of the exhibits in the apiarian department, hence the failure to mention it. Mr. E. Weed, of this city, had some samples of his artificial comb on exhibition, and informs us the machine which is to manufacture it is very nearly perfected.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla Doses OneDollar

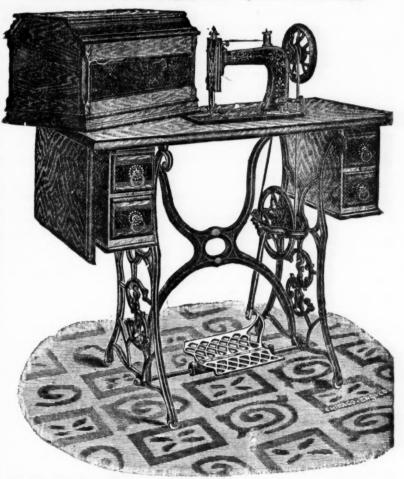
The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article Rself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsapa-Merit Wins rilla or blood purifier before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strength-Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all drugen six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood

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& Co. Apothecaries Lowell, Mass.

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thereby saving the operator much annoyance. It is very light-running, and not tiresome to the operator.

5th. It does a wide range of work, either fine or coarse, and both cqually as good.
6th. It has the Fish Patent Loose
Balance Wheel, nickle-plated—with
Patent-Stop Motion, the most complete arrangement of the kind in

7th. All the running parts of the

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complete set of attachments, put up in a velvet-lined case, consist-ing of one Ruffler, one Tucker, one Quilter, one Shirrer, one Braider, one Thread Cutter, one Binder, and one set of Hemmers; also the following accessories: Six Bobbins, one Paper Needles, one Foot Hem mer, two Screw Drivers, one Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Turont Plate, one Oil Can and Oil, and one Instruction

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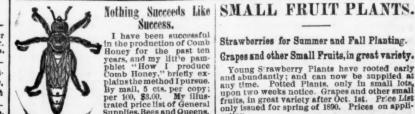
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Strawberries for Summer and Fall Planting. Grapes and other Small Fruits, in great variety.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates are claimed by Michigan breeders for sales of stock:

OCT. 16—Coe Bros., Kalamazoo, Hereford cat-tle, Percheron Horses and Poland-China swine. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. OCT. 23-W. C. Wixom, of Wixom, Shorthorns J. A. Mann, auctioneer.

OCT. 24-A. W. Bissell, Pewamo, Merino Sheep and Poland-China swine. Sale to be held at Ionia. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 173,690 bu., against 149,526 bu. the previous week, and 448,302 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 182,866 bu., against 72,309 bu. the previous week, and 208,034 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 109,315 bu., against 222,437 bu. last week, and 834,285 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 30 was 17,853,213 bu. against 17,196,572 bu. the previous week, and 31,509,963 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows an increase above the amount reported the previous week of 656,-641 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 13,-656,750 bu.

The week closes with wheat 1/4 @ 1/4 c lower than a week ago on spot, and about the same on futures. The feeling, however, is fully as strong, the ups and downs from day to day not being sufficient to show any tendency towards weakness. On the contrary, dealers are beginning to take the "bull' aide of the market, believing that values are more apt to advance than decline. The statistical position is looked upon as strong outlook is rather favorable to higher values. about 1/4 c at each point. In this market the vious day but the tone stronger

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from September 12th to October 4th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.
Sept	. 12	81	79%	733
96	13	801/4	791/2	73
68	14	80	79%	73
66	16	801/4	79	72
64	17	80%	79%	723
58	18	81	80	73
64	19			
66	20	8014	90	729
66	21	80%	7914	725
66	23	81	80%	723
66	24	81	81 14	729
64	25	80%	81%	73
6.6	26			
66	27	82	8214	735
96	28	801/4	81 %	735
84	30	81	81%	74
Oct.	1	81	81%	745
kg 55	2	811/4	81 34	74
. 44	3	82	81 %	743
66	4	81 1/4	811	745

No. 4 red sold at 64%c, Longberry red at 82c, and No. 3 white at 621/2 per bu. The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

day during the past week: 83% 821/4

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada and on nassage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

The French government's latest estimate of the wheat crop is 308,000,000 bu., an inase of 28,000,000 bu. over the crop of 1888. But it must be remembered that stocks on hand are much lighter than a year ago, which will require a large part of that increase to make up. It is safe to put the requirements of the country from foreign sources at 30,000,000 bu., which will probably be bought towards the close of the crop

A St. Louis milling firm sums up the situ ation in wheat as follows: "The facts of the situation undoubtedly justify confidence in present wheat values and in a higher market in the future. The wheat crop of the country has been moving for nearly three months, and yet the visible supply is but 17,853,140 bushels, against 31,510,130 a year ago, which was then one of the lowest of several years. Here we have to-day but 1,-683,104 bushels, while last year we had 4,-143,370 bu3hels. Speculation now and then pushes values up too fast and a temporary reaction follows, but the general tendency is

A New York dispatch says: "The cry bout competition between Russian wheat and ours (in the English markets) has reseived a set back in the recent exhibition of sian wheat samples, which poorly com- | Western Creamery, fancy...

pare with our No. 3 quality." As the New York grade of No. 3 is understood to be lower than at the west, Russian wheat must be poor stuff.

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending September 21 were 961,360 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Sept. 7 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,877,392 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 4,600,744 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Sept. 21, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 520,000 bu., of which 220,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 300, 000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 460,000 bu., of which 280,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 180,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Sept. 21, aggregate 13,320,000 bu. of which 9.220,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 4,100,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 21,180,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Sept. 10 was estimated at 2,752,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 4.040,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 91/d.@6s. 101/d. per cental; No. 2 spring, . . 01/d.@7s. 11/d.; California No. 1, 78, 31/4 1.@78. 41/6d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 11,098 bu. against 7,652 bu the previous wiek, and 40,668 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 4,262 bu., against 925 bu the previous week, and 2,340 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Sept. 30th amounted to 12,933,598 bu., against 12,662, 727 bu. the previous week, and 10,048.090 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 770,871 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 11,551 bu. against 8,859 bu. last week, and 44,691 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. Corn is dull and lower in this market. No. 2 is now selling at 33%c for spot, and 33c for December delivery; No. 3 quoted at 32c per bu. Receipts are light and so are stocks, but the belief in big receipts from the west at an early day, hastened by the dry weather, makes dealers very careful of investing in the cereal. At Chicago conditions are about the same as here, prices declining %c yesterday. Q 10tations there are 31%c per bu. for spot No. 2, 31c for October delivery, and 31 %c for December. New York is also lower than a week ago.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull with light demand. New mixed western, 4s. 21/4d. per cental. In futures October sold at 4s. 01/d., November at 4s. 0 4d., and December at 4s. 3d.

OATS.

stical position is looked upon as strong mough to prevent any decline, while the looked, and 69,431 but for the correstant of the best wool-growing district highest well known to Shorthorn breeders, make expenses the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent any decline, while the looked upon as strong were 45,666 but, against 63,033 but the prevent and the prevent a Chicago closed higher yesterday, and so did | the week were 26,543 bu. against 27,676 bu. St. Louis and New York, the advance being | the previous week, and 28,642 bu. same grain on September 30th was 5,739,612 bu., against 5,928,570 bu. the previous week and 6,914,960 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease of 183,958 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 63,504 bu., against 90,185 bu. the previous week, and 52,256 bu. the corresponding week in 1888. Oats are lower in this market, and closed dull at the decline yesterday. No. 2 white are quoted at 22 %c per bu., No. mixed at 22c, light mixed at 22 1/4c, and No. 3 mixed at 19%c. Nothing doing in futures. At Chicago yesterday oats were dull and heavy, with No. 2 mixed at 191/c for spot, 19%c for October delivery, and 19%c for December. The New York market yesterday was firmer for spot, with only moderate business doing. Options were neglected, but are a shade higher than a week ago. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No 2 white, 28%@28%c; mixed western, 24% @28c; white western, 27@353. In futures No. 2 mixed for Cctober closed at 26%c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

November, 26%c; December, 26%c per bu.

BUTTER The market shows up strong on all good grades of butter, and we note a substantial advance in values. In dairy, choice lots readily command 17@18c per lb., fancy would bring 19@20c, fair to good, 14@16c and low grades 10@13c, higher prices mak ing a market for them. Creamery is firm and active at 18@23c per lb., the wide range in prices arising from difference in quality. We will probably have a strong market for some months. At Chicago yesterday the market was rather dull, the recent advance stopping business. Dairy grades are in only fair supply and in good demand as is also good packing Quotations were as follows: Good to choice Western creamery, 21@23c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 24@25c per lb.; fair to medium, 17@19c; choice dairies, 17@23c; poor to streaked lots, 10@15c; packing stock 7%@8%c. The New York market is rather tame in tone but at an advance over the prices of a week ago. Fancy stock however, both dairy and creamery, is in demand, and the only weakness apparent is in the

lower grades.

Quotations		that	market	yes	terday
were as follow	V8:				
	BAS	TERM (STOOM.		
Creamery, Stat Creamery, printers, printers, printers, printers, good Creamery, Garamery, Wes Creamery, Wes State dairy, tu State dairy, tu State dairy, tu State dairy, tu State dairy, We State dairy, We State dairy, We State dairy, We State dairy, We State dairy, We	tern tern bs. f. bs, f. blsh,	June, June, June, June, ancy. cood fancy. prime fair to	fancychoice.ordinary.	21 19 12 17 12 20 14 20 17 14	@26 @25 1/2 #220 @15 @20 @15 @16 @24 @22 @16 @21 @18 @18
Denie datij, su	ont be	001			

Elgin creamery, fancy . Vestern imitation oreamery, choice.
Vestern do, good to prime.
Vestern dairy, fine.
Vestern dairy, good.
Vestern dairy, ordinary.
Vestern factory, firking, fresh, June Vestern factory, tubs. fresh, June... Vestern factory, firkins, fresh, fancy Vestern factory, tubs, fresh, fancy Vestern factory, fresh, prime....

estern factory good.....estern dairy and factory, ordinary The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows:

Same week 1888 Since May 1, 1889 Same time last year

CHEESE.

The past week has been an exciting one in the cheese market. All domestic makes show an advance, and one much greater than expected. In this market State creams have jumped up to 101/4 @11c, and the market is strong. At Chicago prices are also higher, but there is less strength shown than at the east. Dealers do not seem anxious to purchase at present prices, but the home demand averages good. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Full cream cheddars, 8% @9%c per lb; Young Americas, 91/2010c; twins, 91/2010c; flats, 10@ 10%; skims, 7% @ 8%c; Swiss cheese, No. 1.94@10c; brick, full cream, 8@8%c. The New York market is fully 1c higher than a week ago, with the home trade very active, but exporters squeezed out by the high prices. For August fancy a range of 10%@10%c would be about the fair thing, but on the best of fresh arrivals September stock 10%c is inside, and many lots are not within reach for less than 11c. Cable quotations show a sharp advance in Liverpool, but the higher prices on this side were wholly influenced by the domestic trade, and came in advance of the rise abroad.

as follows:	
State factory, full cream fancy, Sept.	@10×
State factory, full cream, fancy, Aug	10%@10%
State factory, full cream, choice	10 @10%
State factory, full cream good	914 2 914
State factory, full cream, common	840 9
State factory, light skims, prime, small	8 @ 9
State factory, skims, prime, large	7%@ 8%
State factory, skims good	6400 74
State factory, skims, medium	5 @ 6
State factory, full skims	2 6 4
Ohio flat, August make	9 @ 9%
Ohio flat	740 8%
The exports of cheese from Ne	w York

since May 1 (the beginning of the trad year) compare as follows:

ne week 1888 ace Msy 1, 1889 For week ending Sept. 30 At Montreal on Wednesday August chees sold at 16%c, and the market very firm.

At Belleville, Ont., five factories have

contracted their September and Octobe

makes at 111/4@11%c. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet but firm at 51s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, August makes, an advance of 5s, per cwt, as com pared with a week ago-about 11/2 per lb.

AMERICAN MERINOS IN AUSTRA-LIA.

At the agricultural show held at Daniliquin New South Wales, in July last, American bred sheep were very successful in competition with some of the best Australian The receipts at this point for the week | flocks. Depiliquin, says the American Wool W. C. Wixom, and Homer Brooks, pames | indicated both in the color and mechanical were 45,666 bu., against 63,033 bu. the pre- Reporter, in the Riverina district, is in the one of the highest class, attracting much notice from the sheep growers of the locality. Although some of the leading flocks were the American strain of blood was over formidable antagonists. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the Vermont sheep carried everything before them in the judging, and this is the more remarkable as the opponents of the "stranger" had been particularly active of late in depreciating his points and attributing any virtues he might be thought to have, to his inter-breeding with Australian stock of tried worth.

> The chief credit for the position, firm and assured, which Vermont sheep hold in Australia to-day, is due to the Hon. Thomas McFarland, of Barooga, whose visit to this ountry our breeders will remember, and who through ill or good report has remained a onsistent supporter and breeder of American blood, defending them on all occasions when unfair attacks have been made. The opponents of the new strain made a great mistake when they thought by detraction to blind people's eyes to the value of the Vermonters for certain purposes. The sheep appear to "nick" well with the indigenous sheep, and the future is full of hope and cheer for our breeders. F. L. Parker, of Quiamong, a very celebrated breeder, po essing a stud flock of uncommon strains of blood, related to the famed Ercildoune, Larra and Havilah flocks, is one of the latest con verts to the Vermont type, he having introduced two rams bought from Mr. McFarland and descendant of the ram New York (bred by Mr. Lusk, of New York, and for which \$4,000 was paid). The progeny of hese out-of-stud Australian ewes were shown and carried off the first prize in the second tooth class against the very pick of the Riverina flocks. It must be stated, how ever, that the splendid Boonoke sheep were not put into the show; it may possibly have been because the owner feared the effect of an adverse decision on the part of the judges who evidently were greatly impressed with the Vermont type. These Boonoke sheep were sold after the show, realizing the very high average of 375 guineas for 12 sheep. Prices paid were from 210 guineas to 600 guineas, for the Mathoura and Yarrawin stations. Messrs. Hay & Markham sold one pure American ram for 200 guineas to go to

To return to the show: Mr. A. McFarlan took the grand champion prize for the bes ram, one and a half to two and a half years old, with a seven-eighths Vermont. We believe the winner of this prize at the 1888 show was a Boonoke, sold as above at 600 guineas. Mr. Thomas Brown, of Tuppal, took first prize and grand championship in the ewes' class under one and one-half years old, with a sheep with American blood. In the grass fed ewes, one and one-half to two and one-half years old, he also took first award with a pure Vermont. In the ewes artificially fed, over two and one-half years old, Mr. McCaughey, of Coree, took first prize with an imported American. In the fourth tooth class, F. L. Parker, of Quiamong, was first. In the second tooth class,

Thomas Brown was first with a pure bred Vermont ewe. In the rams' class, over one and one half years, a Tasmania sheep was first, but McFarland was second, while in the rams under one and one half years old. he was first, all with the American sheep.

E. D. Morrison, of Addison, Vt., and R. D. Clark, of the same place, will be a matter of great interest to breeders. Mr. Morrison has 54 pure Vermont rams and 18 ewes. Mr. Clark has 16 pure Vermont rams, carefully selected from their own and many other flocks, including Burwell's, Barton's and Cossitt's. They were sent via London, and although the passage was rather rough, are reported as being in excellent condition. Owing to the quarantine arrangements in Victoria being considered as likely to be detrimental to their sale, they were not left at Melbourne, which is regrettable, as the finest Tasmania and Victorian stud sheep are sold there during August. There is no doubt, however, that the Victoria breeders will not lose sight of this shipment, and we hope to give prices realized in an early issue.

The Reporter is in error in calling these 'Vermont' sheep. Some of these never saw Vermont, as Messrs. McFarland, Winters and McCaughey (pronounced McCoy), made a large part of their purchases from New York and Michigan flocks. But they were all American Merinos, and the fact that they got to the front so soon in Austra-lia is gratifying to every Merino breeder in

THE NORTHEASTERN FAIR.

The Northeastern Fair at East Saginaw unfortunately encountered a rainy week. which decidedly diminished the attendance and lowered the receipts. Owing to the unpropitious weather, the races which had been Quotations at New York yesterday were arranged for Wednesday were necessarily postponed, and came off later in the week. The show of live stock was good, that in the horse department being exceptionally fine. Among those shown were Billy Kitchen, owned by C. Kitchen, of Midland, and five of his colts; Judge L. C. Holden's Starkey and seven or eight of his colts. A. C. Shepherd and D. E. Bullock, of Monroe County, had fine exhibits of trotting-bred stock. The seven year old stallion Tiff Jerome, by Louis Napoleon, and Sovereign, by Stirling, were on the grounds, and represented by their colts; Sovereign got first as trotting-bred stallion and four of his get, and Tiff Jerome second. Space will not permit us to particularize further. The draft classes were well repreented, E. G. Rust showing a fine string headed by the imported Clydesdale Ashplant. E. H. Wurtz carried off first premium in the class for Clydesdale stallion five years old with five of his get, with his imported Jamie Weir; John Purdy, E. O'Donnel and others also showed Clydes. Judge Holden and P. Stevens had out their imported Percherons Gen. Boulanger and Luci-

In cattle, the quality of the exhibit was very fine. Merrill & Fifield, of Bay City, and Wm. Hamilton, of Flint, showed selections from their herds of Herefords. In Shorthorns W. J. Bartow's herd of 15, headed by Oxford Duke of Haddington, was the largest exhibit in number; E. G. Rust, E. Heatherly, Amos Parmenter, J. W. Hibbard, of New South Wales, and the show is always | E. Riley, of Walled Lake, showed Holstein-Friesians, the latter having out the fipe imported bull Ykems, which has won over \$2,000 in premiums. G. P. Chapman not represented, yet the victory gained by B. E. Bullock showed Jerseys; and H. L. Carrier brought out his herd of Devons

In sheep, Shropshires were out in numbers, C. S. Bingham, of Vernon; E. Heatherly, of Lapeer; Homer Brooks and F. E. Burch, of Wixom; G. W. Button and J. & J. H. Rowe, of Fiushing, being represented. L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron; Amos Parmenter, of Vernon; and G. E. Pettis, of Flint, showed Merinos; David Geddes showed a comparatively new breed, the Cheviots, a small sheep with rather coarse long wool.

In swine, all the leading breeds were well epresented. J. W. Hibbard, of Benning ton, had 16 head of his best Berkshires; L. W. & O. Barnes showed Poland Chinas, as also A. Parmenter and John Abbott, of Lapeer; J. & J. H. Rowe showed Essex. Other breeders were also represented, filling out the department in good shape

The poultry classes were well filled, with

all varieties and breeds well represented The display of agricultural machinery was arge, and, power being furnished by portable engines, those in charge were able to exhibit the practical workings of their im-

The election of officers resulted as follows: President-W. J. Bartow. Secretary—George F. Lewis. Treasurer—John T. Rich.

Directors-Alcona County-J. Van Buskirk, Harrisville.

Bay County—J. R. Hall, Bay City. Gratiot County-Dr. Stiles Kennedy, St

Genesee County—William Hamilton, Ed. H. Rockwood, Flint. Isabella County-Free Estee, Mt. Pleas

Gladwin County-Eugene Foster, Glad-

Lapeer County—George P. Chapman, La-Midland County-O. B. Hosner, Hope. Macomb County-A. T. Donaldson, Mt.

Oakland County—W. C. Wixom, Wixom. Saginaw County.—David Geddes, E. G. ust, James Graam, Saginaw City. St. Clair County—C. F. Moore, St. Clair. Shiawassee County—J. W. Hibbard, Ben-

nington, two years; Quincy McBride, Buron, one year. Tuscola County—Thomas W. Briggs, Fos-Ingham County—N. W. Jewett, Mason W. H. Horton, Eden.

MESSES. WM. AYRES & Sons, of Phila delphia, who manufacture the "5-A" horse blankets, have issued a little work that contains some valuable information on the horse. Every one who owns horses should have it. The book will be sent free to any of our readers who wish it, if they will drop a postal card to the firm with their address.

BUYERS have paid as high as \$1.60 per bbl. for good winter apples in the country the past week, and some owners of good orchards are holding for \$1.75. The demand for choice fruit for shipment abroad is ex-

HAPPY indeed are the homes which con

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF NA-TIONAL STATISTICS.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, the Statistician of the published an album of Agricultural Statistics of the United States. This album consists The sale of the 80 odd sheep imported in of sixteen charts, presenting graphic illusto Sydney by those enterprising breeders, rations of statistical facts, preceded by descriptive letter press. The basis of each is a map of the United States in outline, showing state and territorial boundaries, but unencumbered by indications of mountains, streams, cities or towns. Several of them carry the idea of geographical distribution, as to the relative area of certain principal cereals in the several states, difference in rate of yield in certain products, and the average prices of farm animals. The local differences are first indicated by placing states in five groups each, having a certain change or differentiation, each grade being marked by a density of color and a distinct peculiarity of mechanical drawing. To facilitate a closer comparison than can be shown in five classes, a scale is made in several of these maps with the average for the United States as zero. The percentage of each state above or below this average is indicated in figures with the plus or minus prefix. One can thus see the exact relation between one state and another. On each map there is a table giving the figures upon which the graphic delineation is based. On the first two maps a special method is adopted to represent the relative proportion

of certain constituent factors. Each state contains a semi-circle, divided into colored segments, each segment representing one constituent factor; for instance, in the first map the blue section of each semi-circle shows the proportion of land not yet taken for farms. As might be expected, the blue segment in the states and territories west of the Missouri, covers the greater part of the semi-circle. It occupies a large proportion in the South, and in the Eastern and Middle states it covers a much larger part of the surface than in the Ohio Valley, a fact which will no doubt be a surprise to many readers. From this map we learn, that taking the whole country, the farm lands comprise 289 acres in every thousand, leaving 711 untaken. Of the farm lands we are informed in the introduction, 153 acres are productive or improved area, 103 woodland, and 33 unproductive, though much of this last is susceptible of improvement. It is also noted relatively to woodlands, that heretofore only the forest lands in farm areas have been reported by the census. Mr. Dodge estimates that in the total area, including that portion not divided into farms, the forest growth would approximate 250 acres in every thou-

The second chart includes the farm area only, and the segments of the semi-circle epresent tillage lands, grasslands, woodlands, and unproductive lands, each of these representing not a percentage of the land area, but of the farm area only. The range of woodlands is very wide, from a fraction of one per cent. in Utah to 62 per cent. in North Carolina. The third chart Illustrates the distribution

of corn. Those states in which 101 acres to the thousand are devoted to this cereal being of one solid color, those having 71 to a hundred acres in a thousand devoted to corn. form the second group, the difference being of a thousand devoted to corn, the general average of the United States being 41 acres of every thousand.

Another chart is devoted to the distribution of wheat. The first group, which consists of only five states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, includes those in which 61 acres and over out of a thousand of superficial area are devoted to this cereal, the general average of the United

States being 20 of every thousand acres. Another similar map represents the disribution of oats. Then we come to a series of charts representing the yield of the three leading cereals. In these charts the national rate of yield for the past ten years is made the basis of comparison. The sub-division into groups of five, indicated by coloring and mechanical drawing being used in this series also, as indeed it is all through the album. In these charts representing yield however, we find the scale referred to above on each; the relative rank of each state or territory is expressed as a percentage above or below the general average, while on one side of the scale the actual yield in bushels as measured by percentage of difference is indicated. In the introduction it is explained that the general average fer corn, 24.2 bushels, is lower than for the previous ten years and probably below the real normal averages on account of the successive re currences of causes of reduced production, notably in 1881 and 1887, and less conspicuously in 1883 and 1886. The averages since 1880, with two exceptions, have been lower than in any of the preceding years.

Another series of five maps illustrates the value of farm animals, horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine, the state av erage given, being those of ten annual estimates. The averages are those consolidated by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture from returns of county averages, and represent values upon farms, or the price paid to farmers in the primary markets. A table showing the value per head in each state can be found on every chart in addition to the scale. The range of values shown by these maps is very great. "The largest factor," says Mr. Dodge, "in difference in value, is breed. Care and food are also important causes of difference in value, and the distance from market is another consideration affecting value."

The 14th chart represents the proportion of population, the basis being found in the record of numbers in all gainful occupations in the United States in 1880, by segregating all these occupations which in a broad sense may be deemed related to agriculture. A The proportion was about 44 per cent. of all enunerated, about three per cent. less than in 1870. The highest group includes states having 83 down to 72 per cent. the lowest from 15 down to nine per cent.

The 15th chart illustrates the average values of farm lands showing a range from \$65.16 per acre to \$4.19, the general average for the United States being \$19.02. The first group which includes | farm lands valued at over \$33 an acre, lincludes nine tates, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

The last chart indicates the relative proportions of proprietors, tenants paying money rent, and tenants paying a share of produce, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has just of equal size in each state, divided into colored segments, is again adapted. It appears from this chart that 74.5 of all farms are cultivated by their owners. The proportion of share tenants is nominally 17.5 and these are mostly in the cotton states. A thorough investigation proves that the freed men occupants are generally tenants in name only, living not on separate farms, but on temporary sub-divisions of land without any substantial appurtenances of the farm and without the working capital necessary to habilitate a man as a working farmer. The tenants paying money rent are but eight per cent. of all. These maps are based mainly on results of east investigation conducted by the Statistician, who says in his letter of submittal to the Secretary of Agriculture: "The distribution of each of the three principal cereals, which together include all but three per cent. of cereal production, has so remarkable a differentiation and so extreme a range as to justify its selection as a leading topic.

The rate of yield based on yields of ten annual crops, showing the results of climatic adaptation, different soils, and methods of culture, is another topic fruitful in suggestion and thus worthy of consideration. The average values of farm stock in different sections are equally suggestive of differences in breed, degree of improvement, and effect of distance from market. It is to be hoped that the results here embodied in matter and form, will be found worthy of this presentation." SECRETARY RUSK is figuring out a system whereby crop reports may be received all over the country at about the same time. At present it takes some time for reports to reach farmers, while dealers get the information they contain about as soon as issued through telegraphic advices. If his scheme proves practicable, the Associated Press will telegraph the report to the postoffice in every commercial and industrial center of

every State and territory, where it will be

printed and copies at once transmitted by

mail to every postoffice in the State or terri-

tory, at which point it will be placed in a

frame prepared for the purpose and hung up

for the inspection of all concerned. The

Secretary is also taking measures to improve

the reports and render them more valuable

WE call attention to the advertisement of . F. Sadler & Co., of East Buffalo, N. Y. This firm is doing a live stock commission business at different points in the country and has exceptional facilities for carrying t on. If you have any business of this kind to do in Buffalo call on or write this firm. They are quoted by the banks of Buffalo as perfectly responsible.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusetts Ploughman thinks we do not make the best use of fertilizers when we apply the entire quantity to be used when the ground is prepared or the crop planted. In using commercial fertilizers he says this is especially true, and the editor, Mr. A. W. Cheever, says in corroboration, that the remarks apply with special force to the nitrogenous fertilizers such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of am monia, all nitrogenous matter being speedily absorbed by vegetation or almost as rapidly lost by leaching or evaporation.

A SYNDICATE of Chicago and Philadelphia fruit dealers will plant at Pomena, Los Ange es County, Cal., the largest fig orchard in the world. Two hundred acres will be set this winter, and the expectation is that as good

NEWS SUMMARY.

Holdridge's fruit evaporator at Fenion will out do any business this year. Burned out on

The last Legislature passed 277 laws, of which 200 were given immediate effect and 77 went into effect Oct. 1st.

There are lots of poplar trees in the vicinity of Chesaning, and the question of establishing a paper pulp factory there is being agitat-Grand Haven inaugurated the month by a 380,000 fire, which destroyed three churches he Cutler House, telegraph office, etc.; in all

fifty buildings. Hastings' new furniture factory began business on the 1st. The felt boot factory is also assured, and work on the buildings is to be

Alexander Copeland, postmaster of this is not yet appointed though aspirants are numerous enough.

The Lausing Republican says a young lady living at Bath has sold one thousand pounds of honey this season, produced from the

John Weinmeister, the banker at Howell whose recent failure created such consterna tion in Livingston County, died on the 3rd. The assets of the estate are set at \$105,500, and the liabilities amount to about \$100,000. A good many people in comfortable circum stances were made penniless by the fire a Frand Haven. Aid is asked for them. The number burned out is estimated at 500. The

safes buried in the ruins were taken out with ntents but little damaged. Jackson Patriot: George S. Wilson brought to the city, from his farm, a branch of a Wagner apple tree two feet in length, upon which hung 21 perfect apples, averaging three inches each in diameter. Mr. Wilson had the branch photographed.

The Jackson Patriot notes that the market for winter apples, which opened in that city at \$1 per barrel, has advanced to \$150, with a prospect that prices may reach \$1.75 and \$2, Michigan apples are good this year, and there will be a ready demand for first-class fruit.

The State Board of Health says 500 peop the state board or Heath says 500 people die of typhoid fever in Michigan every year. The danger is greatest in October, according to the Board, on account of the low water in wells, the disease being usually traced to contamination or infection of the water sup-ply.

Fourteen hundred feet of cattle sheds of the Northeastern fair grounds at Saginaw were destroyed by a fire originating from the stump of a cigar carelessly thrown away. stump of a cigar carelessly thrown away The fire destroyed several buildings outside the grounds. Two head of cattle were burned

The Michigan University opens this year with brighter prospects than ever, all the de-partments showing an increased attendance. There are already nearly 300 more enrollment than last year at this time, and the prospects are that the number of students will reach or exceed 2,250.

Ontonagon is at last connected with the world by rail. Eight years ago twenty miles of railroad were laid by the Ontonagon & Brule River Co., and on Friday, 27th ult., the spikes were driven which connected it with 37 miles builtg by the Milwaukee & Northern road from Hill Creek. The event was properly celebrated.

B. F. Batcheler, of Oceola, and W. K. ton, of Marion, Livingston County, won sub stantial honors at the Grand Rapids fair. Mr. prize given by the Holstein-Friesian Associa-

The West Michigan fair association has de-The West Mionigan fair association has decided to part company with the Kent County fair association, with which it has had an arrangement securing to the West Michigan Seciety the use of the fair grounds belonging to the Kent County Society. The West Michigan Society is looking for a new site, Kalamazoo offers free grounds.

The Port Huron fair was dampened on the night of the 2nd, but had pleasant night of the 2nd, but had pleasant weather and a good a'tendance the rest of the week. The Pontiac fair is reported a financial success; the Cadillac fair was the most successful of any ever held in Wexford County. This was "fair week," Kalamuzoo, Vassar, Piini and St. Johns filling dates this week.

The Coldwater Republican appounces that among the awards made American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition is a gold medal to the State Public School at Coldwater and another to the public schools of the State. An account of the educational institutions of the city and other methods of work, etc., was sent to the Exposition with the above result.

Detroit newspaper men are nothing if not ingenious. They may not always be ingenuous, but they generally get where they want to go. One of them recently prepared an article sharply criticising the Mohigan Gas Company, which was declined by the various city papers. The author, however, di, and managed to get it printed as part of the council proceedings.

The State Board of Auditors has awarded Farrand & Shank, of Lansing \$6,500 and Buroughs & Co., of Flint, \$7,000 for damages sustained by reason of the enactment of the law of 1885 prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine, which rendered their plants valueless. This action was author zed by the ecent legislature, and the sums awarded were considerably less than the amount ommended by the appraiser.

A sad easualty occurred at the little village of Somerset, Hillsdale County, on the 28th uit. A lamp exploded in Keester's store, and the flames rapidly spread through the building. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Innes occupied the econd story, as a residence. Mr. lnnes was an invalid, and had retired, and his wife had gone out on an errand. The flames filled the stairway and it was impossible to rescue the nfortunate man, who was burned to death in his bed.

A mysterious tragedy occurred at Grand Rapids on the 2nd. Arthur Rickard and his wife, lately married, were seemingly happy and content, but in the early morning of Wednesday Mrs. Rickard was found standing in the hall of the house, blood flowing from a wound in the neck, and Mr. Rickard was dead with a pistol shot through the head. theory is that Rickard shot his wife and then himself, but this may be disproved by the in

Dr. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, analyzed a sample of the goods manufactured by the Western Reserve Fertilizer Co., of Ohio, and declared it was worth about 25 cents per ton. The company claims his statement has ruined its business in this State and proposes to sue Dr. Kedzie for \$50,000 damages sgent of the company recently visited Lan-sing with a view to obtaining retraction, etc., but Dr. Kedzie does not propose to "back down," and proceedings will probably be instituted.

A big mistake has been made in the liquor tax and regulation law. By a presumed clerical error an entire section has been wrongly engrossed and enrolled, the wrong ction having been clipped from the printed journal of legislative proceedings, hence the bill stands as amended by the Senate, but not as recommended by the second conference committee and concurred in by both houses. The section referred to relates to druggists and the sales made by them, and as it stands is considerably less stringent than as it actual

Allegan County gives a bonus of \$50,000 to the Columbus, Lima & Michigan railway company, to secure the road through Allegan to Saugatuck. The company is to build from Columbus to Bryan, O., where the road will onnect with the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mac kinac line, and use that track to Allegan then build from Allegan to Saugatuck. This will open a direct line from the Ohio coal fields to the Northwest, and the people of Saugatuck are jubilant, expecting great advantage to their town, and big appropriations for the Lake Michigan.

A lawsuit which has already cost no end of hard feeling, not to speak of lawyers' fees, originated in the township of Casco, St. Clair ship of the grass in the highway adjoining their farms. Herman Foss and August Steinman lived opposite each other, the highway dividing their farms. Foss cialmed he owned the grass on his side of the road, while teinman declared it was as much his as his the matter and the case now goes to the Su-preme Court. It may cost each man hundreds of dollars to decide who owns twenty-five cents' worth of grass but when they get the matter decided, each will know "his rights."

General.

The public debt has diminished \$13,500,000 ince Sept. 1.

The claims of Chicago to the world's exposition in 1892 are cordially backed by St. Paul. The relief fund for the sufferers by th phnstown disaster all told amounts to \$3,500,-

Hiram Walker's cattle barns at Walkerville nt., will accommodate three thousand head

Ccl. Robert Patton Crockett died in Texas ast week, 72 years old. He was the only maining son of the famous Davy Crockett. A Chicago trade paper estimates the potato crop of the United States at 233.700,000 bush-els, or 17,000,000 bushels more than last year Tennessee has 2.622 miles of railroad, worth with other railroad property \$39,285.669. There has been an increase of 395½ miles in the

past two years. The United States exhibit at the Parls Bx-position has been awarded 53 grand prizes, 199 gold and 271 silver medals, 218 bronze medals and 220 "honorable mentions."

The great auditorium building at Chicago, where President Harrison was nominated, as just been finished, the copestone being aid with Masonic ceremonies on the 2nd. The Railway Age says 3.300 miles of railroad tave been laid during the nine months of 889 which have elapsed, and that enough to

make the total 5,000 miles will have been laid by 1890. Twenty firms engaged in manufacturing jute bagging have be:n absorbed to form a trust to be known as the American Manufacturing Company, which will regulate the output of bagging.

Pierre "went crazy" over the choice of that city as the capital of Seuth Dakota. Any-thing anybody could do to make a noise was one, on the principle "the bigger the racket

A Mexican beiress worth \$25,000,000 is paralyzing Southern California by her Worth dresses and her diamonds. Her father made his money in mines, and is known as the Mexican Vanderbilt, worth \$30,000,000. General Master Powderly says there is no doubt that an alliance between the Wheelers, the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of

Labor will be made. How this strength would be directed is not indicated in Mr. Powderly's Near Geneva, Minn., a great bed of peat is on fire, and 5,500 acres of land have been burned over. The fire is under the surface, and farmers cannot get on the land to rescue

he hay they had stacked, so that \$30,000 worth The 25th annual meeting of the American Wool Manufacturers was held at New York on the 2nd. Wm. Whitman, of Boston, was elected president. The resolutions reported by the special committee which met at Boston

At Johnstown, Pa., about 1,000 men and 250 teams have been at work for the State. This work was stopped at night on the 30th ult., but a committee of Johnstown residents persuaded the governor to continue the work for the dark more at coast of \$10,000.

ten days more, at a cost of \$10,000. It is astonishing how quickly foreigners "catch on" to American methods. An Italian, Leon de Leonardi, who did a banking business among the Italian laborers in New York city, has disappeared, leaving seven cents in his safe and taking \$18,000 with him.

It is alleged that veterans in the Noroton Soldiers' Home, near New Haven, Conn., are compelled to turn their pension checks over

Oct. to the superinten

ing the institution.
get well reasted if

The Iowa India two hundred thous Gutbrie, I. T., and will consent to sell go, a fertile tract of settlement. It is si tribe left. The elections in t

and South Dakota, resulted in victorio ment in the first th te was light in farmers were too b ing to take time to Fine portraits of and Sheridan were

and Sheridan were
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the International Au The steamer Core Opposite Port Huds causing the loss of clerks, and nearly cept the mate and dead.

They have "smar At Little Falls, John jail for highway re agreeable to Mrs. S that she eloped with the jail, a revolver and Mitchell's meth ance is looked upon As indicative of of the tobacco trad stated that the sales

at Danville, Va., of 1
446 pounds, a decrea
of 2,500,000 pounds.
\$8.75 per cwt. Sale ducts since January Rev. J. H. M. Du passing counterfeit off this week, and money, but claimed bution-box. Of eigh seven were counte

released. Must be s in Chambers County Almighty in such a w An Obio judge has ard Oil Co. cannot con gas or oil lands tha asked an injunction Findlay & Springfiel its roadbed over land pany held leases. Ju-leases to the compan mot cover the contr lands, but gave the portions of the surfa given it absolute ousands of acres in

Indiana. An appear Turkish troops on

first six months of t Ex-Queen Na'alie re welcome from the p the occasion of her re regents were dismay ceeded anything of th Servian capital, not A cotton ring in L

The revenue of the

bales of American ously. The supply of than Mr. Steenstrand tion of the cotton spmills when the advantage of the cotton of the cotton spmills when the advantage of the cotton in smashing the ring ed to squeeze one a quarter of a million realized about £10, ough, considering he

NEW ADVER

Hickory Grove Herd YOUNG STOO

OF BOTH

Pairs not akin can be shrice young boars. Sto popular families, and p Address

PERCHERON STALL Stallion Young Ancho by Anchorite. Weighs 1. address

SHORTHOR

AGRIC One "Stoddard

Manufactured by Mos faturing Co.. Rudland, galon cans with surface in use but a short time. will sell for \$25. Addres

e6-2t Grand Junctio SHROPSHIRE A few registered Shre ported stock for sale by

AUCTIO ON THE LEONARD One mile north of Sali

ON MONDAY will be offer ALL STOCK AND F including a la

MERINO Registered in the LEONAL



DELHI MILLS, MICH.

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never n better shape than at present.

rington Barringtonia

AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale

Ready for Service this spring.

MERINO SHEEP.

Flock of over one hundred breeding ew yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale.

ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families:

and other high bred sorts. At the head of the GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

We are booking orders for

Shropshire Ram Lambs,

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Duchess.

Kirklevington

Craggs,

Victoria Duchess

Constance.

Barrington,

Tea Rose.

Young Mary,

Moss Rose.

W. E. BOYDEN.

to the superintendent, under penalty of leaving the institution. That superintendent will get well roasted if the G. A. R. gets after

The Iowa Indians have a reservation of two hundred thousand acres two miles from Guthrie, I. T., and there is a probability they will consent to sell out to the government. If so, a fertile tract of land will be opened for gettlement. It is said there are but 88 of the

The elections in the four new States, North and South Dakota, Washington and Montana, resulted in victories for the Republican element in the first three named. They say the yote was light in North Dakota because the rs were too busy threshing and harvesting to take time to vote.

Fine portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were presented to the military academy at West Point by George W. Childs, Philadelphia, and unveiled on the 3rd in e pressure of a large number of distin-lished guests and officials and delegates to nternational American Congress.

The steamer Corona left New Orleans on the evening of the 2nd for the Ouchita river. Opposite Port Hudson the boilers exploded, opposed to the loss of the steamer and forty causing the loss of the care, the captain, clerks, and nearly all the boat's officers, extept the mate and pilots being among the

They have "smart" criminals in Minnesota. At Little Falls, John Mitchell, aged 20, and in jail for highway robbery, made himself so agreeable ts Mrs. Sands, wife of his jailor, that she eloped with him, taking the keys of the jail, a revolver and \$50. Mrs. Sands is 4°, and Mitchell's method of getting out of dursce is looked upon as quite novel.

As indicative of the value and magnitude of the tobacco trade in this country it may be stated that the sales for the "tobacco year" stated that the saies for the "tobacco year" at Danville, Va., of leaf tobacco, were 29,803,446 pounds, a decrease from last year's sales of 2,500,000 pounds. The average price was \$8.75 per cwt. Sales of manufactured products since January were 5,807,000 pounds.

Rev. J. H. M. Duran, Methodist minister in Chambers Co. Ala, was arrested recently for passing counterfeit money. His trial came of this week, and he admitted passing the off this week, and he admitted passing the money, but claimed it came from the contribution-box. Of eight silver dollars in the box seven were counterfeit. The minister was released. Must be some mighty mean people in Chambers County to attempt to cheat the Almighty in such a way.

An Ohio judge has decided that the Stand-An Onio judge has decided that the Standard Oil Co. cannot centrol the right of way in gas or oil lands it has leased. The company asked an injunction to restrain the Toledo. Findlay & Springfield railroad from making its roadbed over lands of which the oil company held leases. Judge Pendleton held the leases to the company made by owners did pany held leases. Judge Pendleton held the leases to the company made by owners did not cover the control of the surface of the lands, but gave the leases right to use such portions of the surface as were necessary in the development or discovery of oil or gas. A decision in favor of the company would have given it absolute control of hundreds of thousands of acres in Onio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. An appeal has been taken.

Foreign.

Turkish troops on the island of Crete are ruelly persecuting the Christians who are residents there.

The revenue of the Russian empire for the first six months of this year was 422,000,000 roubles. A rouble is worth about 75 cents. Ex Queen Na alie received so enthusiastic a welcome from the populace of Belgrade on the occasion of her recent visit there, that the regents were dismayed. Her reception exceeded anything of the kind ever seen at the Servian capital, notwiths an ling the regents attempt to show their displeasure at the visit.

A cotton ring in Liverpool, managed by Mr Steenstrand, who held from 70,000 to 100,000 to les of American cotton, collapsed ignomia bales of American control was much large ously. The supply of cotton was much large than Mr. Steenstrand anticipated, and the ac-tion of the cotton spinners, who closed their ills when the advance became mark nsmashing the ring. Mr. Steenstrand expecmembers to the tune of about a quarter of a million of pounds sterling, but realized about £10,000—which is quite enough, considering how it was come by.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hickory Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

YOUNG STOCK for SALE OF BOTH SEXES. Pairs not akin can be furnished. Also som chice young boars. Stock all from the mos popular families, and prices very reasonable

A. A. WOOD, SALINE, MICH

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.

Stallion Young Anchorite, dappled grey. sired Anchorite. Weighs 1,600 lbs. For particular J. WARRINGTON, Aurelius, Ingham Co., Mich

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Several superb registered Shorthorn bulls mady for service. Prices low; terms easy. Now is the time to get the best cheap. Address A J. COOK. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH

One "Stoddard" Creamer for Sale

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Texas

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oth ult.,
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William Marfield is President of the Association, and the Executive Committee is composed of the following well known breeders: A. J. Alexander, Chas. A. Renick, T. S. Moberly, E. K. Thomas, W. H. Garner, Oscar Johnson and W. W. Estill.
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Not what we would, but what we must, Makes up the sum of living; Heaven is both more and less than just In taking and in giving. Swords cleave to hands that sought the plow And laurels miss the soldier's brow, Me, whom the city holds whose feet

Have worn its stony highways. Pamiliar with its loneliest street-Its wars were never my ways-My cradle was beside the sea. And there, I hope, my grave will be Old homestead! In that old, grey town Thy vane is seaward blowing, Thy slip of garden stretches down

To where the tide is flowing; Below they lie, their sails all furled, The ships that go about the wor.d. Dearer that little country house, Inland, with pines beside it; Some peach trees, with unfruitful boughs, A well, with weeds to hide it; No flowers, or only such as r'se

Self-sown, poor thing, which all despise, Dear country home! Can I forget The least of thy sweet tr fles? The window-vines that clamber yet Whose blooms the bee still rifles? The roadside blackberries, growing ripe, And in the woods the Indian pipe

Happy the man who t lls his field, Content with rust clabor; Earth does to him her fulness yield, Hap what may to his neighbor. Well days sound nights. O can there be A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man ! For bo h the best, the strongest, That with the earliest race began, And hath outlived the longest, Their cities perished long ago; Who the first farmers were we know. Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall, For Mother Earth will shelter all.

And feed the unborn nations: Yes, and the swords that menace now Will then be besten to the plow. -Richard Henry Stoddard.

A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING.

"Twas a clipping from the paper Tell ng of some funny caper On the stage; So I read it every letter, Saying that I'd seen no bette

For an age.

Then I turned the clipping over With no purpose to discover But in smiling contemplation Of the humorist's creation,

As I looked I know I started And the smile from lips departed, For I saw.

Printed there in uncut column, Notices of death, sad, solemn, Full of awe. So, I thought, come grief and pleasure

Meted out with equal measure; You may laugh, But some other one is wailing For the tear is smile's unfailing

-Columbus Dispatch.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTERRUPTED LUNCHEON

With a sigh of relief Barbara Selby three down her pen. She had written nine small telling nine of the most elegant ladies of Newport that her mother was too ill to re ceive them at luncheon, as she had hoped to do, on the following day. As she sighed she touched a bell, and Rachel, the neat house maid, answered the summons promptly.

"Tompkins is to deliver these at once," said Miss Salby. "And shall I wait for the other, malam?" asked Rachel, respectfully. "N-no," said Miss Selby, in some embarrassment; "that is all," and Rachel

Barbara had forgotten that before she had begun to write her mother's notes she had indited the words "Dear Aunt Barbara," at the head of a sheet of note paper, and that the sheet lay there now. As Rachel departed the young mistress continued, with a certain petulance, the interrupted letter, until she sprang up suddenly in response to a low summons from an adjoining room.

"Hadn't you forgotten, Barbara," issued in a faint voice from a mound of pillows on the bed, as the girl entered the apartment, "that your Aunt Barbara wrote yesterday that she was coming on Friday? Friday is the day of your lunch party."

"I-I was just writing to Aunt Barbara," stammered Miss Selby, with the air of a culprit, "I want her to postpone coming until Saturday."

"What an idea!" said the faint voice, growing sharp as it proceeded. "You can't explain a postponement in any way that will suit your Aunt Barbara. She will be angry. She might cut you off without a cent.

"I don't care," said Barbara Selby, recklessly. "I can't have her, with her paint grammar, coming in upon my pretty piazza party. I just can't, mother! Oh, dear, where is my handkerchief? I suppose this new Mme. Ferri is more stylish than dear old Johnson, but I miss the old-fashioned pockets so!"

"Please don't undertake to put off your Aant Barbara, dear!" cried the faint voice. in wailing, admonitory accents. "Now don't! You can manage in some way. And I'm so sorry this horrid asthma has spoiled my luncheon! I had so set my heart upon announcing your engagement, but I don't see why, just because I couldn't do it first, you shouldn't tell your friends at your party. The best way will be-of course this is just the thing-Mr. Padelford always comes down from town on Friday, and when he comes up to call, as he will be sure to do at four, just invite him in and introduce him, with some remark about taking them first into your confidence, and you couldn't bear that the world should know it before your own intimate friends, and all that. That will be very neat. Take a pencil, dear, and put those expressions down.'

"I-I haven't any pencil here, mother. You know I am as badly off as the other girls now, and haven't any pocket; and besides, I-l'm not really engaged yet."

"Not engaged! Why, Barbara Selby, what do you mean? I should think you wanted to break my heart."

These were very melting tones, and Bar-

kind heart did not get the better of them, which just now it did not, for Barbara had

"Now the expenses, mamma-" she began, with an innocent little affectation of timidity.

"Oh, yes!" sighed the invalid, falling into the trap. "I want your party nice, of course, but you know dear papa is terribly blue and wants us to save every cent that we can."

"Yes, I will; and I will call the nurse now, for I must see to the beginnings of my luncheon.'

Barbara sat down again very softly at her writing table. "I don't care if she does cut me off without a cent," she murmured. "If that is the only reason mamma has I certain ly shall write to Aunt Barbara. It is my party, and mamma wants it 'nice,' she says." And salving her conscience with vain repetitions of these excuses she wrote what she considered a model letter to the silly, rich, selfish old lady for whom she had been named, asking her most politely, since mamma was so ill, and she herself had an important engagement, to postpone her co.ning for one day.

This letter sealed, Miss Barbara Selby paused, but not for long. Then, with trembling fingers, she penned another letter. There were tears in her eyes, but she would not stop to cry till she had furiously finished what she was about.

"Dear Mr. Padelford" (ran the letter)-'As I shall be very much engaged upon Friday you need not give yourself the trouble of calling here, as you have done for the last three or four weeks past, upon that day of the week. The ring which you sent me is superb. I cannot but appreciate your taste ard generosity in selecting so beautiful a gift for me; but you will remember that the arrangement between us is entirely tentative, and I hope you will not bestow any more of your thoughtful gifts upon me, for, of course, I could not wear them until there s a full engagement between us, if that time ever should come.

"Sincerely yours, BARBARA SELBY." This was written with a chirographic rush that almost exhausted her, and she sealed the missive with feverish haste.

"I must post these two letters with my own hands," she murmured to herself. "Today is Tuesday, too, and I mustn't lose any time."

Ten minutes later, with her letters in her hand, she was hurrying down the street, when she perceived her brother Leonard, a handsome boy of 20, making toward her with an air of the most urgent haste.

"Oh, sis!" he cried, as he pulled her arm through his and prepared to walk along beside her, "I'm in an awful box! Now don't tell, will you? The fact is, it was a bet. I was perfectly sure of winning, but I lost. I'm in for a hundred dollars, and I haven't ten to my name. I don't dare ask father for a cent. Now can't you-isn't there some way you can help me out?"

"Oh, Leonard!" she began, reproachfully. " Now, don't preach." His voice was so piteously anxious that she did not mind his impatience. "Don't you see I'm sorry and all that? It never shall happen again. Only just help me out this time, sis! Get mother to give you something. You'll need a lot for your lunch party, won't you?"

"Ob, papa's too poor for anything just now, Leonard. I can't ask for anything more, and I haven't but a little myself."

jewelry-you know?" He paused. 'Haven't you?"

"I couldn't raise \$50 on my scarf pin and buttons, and I can't spare my watch. I never have been much on jewelry, you know. Now I could pay back inside of a month, know, maybe sooner, if you could manage. But I've got to have \$100 somehow before tomorrow. I couldn't hold my head up if I

The girl thought of the sparkling ring of Mr. Padelford-Mr. Gustavus Padelfordthe rich broker, to whom people were say ing that she was engaged. She had told him that she could not wear the ring. She meant to give it back to him. But there was no hurry. So long as she had it it might as well do her brother a good turn she cared more for him than she did for all the rich brokers in the world.

Accordingly, in an amazingly short space of time she and Leonard were in a car bound to a part of the city with which, to do young Selby justice, neither of them was very familiar, and a hundred dollars was speedily forthcoming. They might have had more if they had wanted it, but that was all that Barbara asked for. Leonard had preferred that she should attend to the business while he waited for her outside. He did not care to have the pawnbroker within become familiar with his lineaments. As soon as possible they burried toward a more repu-

table portion of tha town. Suddenly a young man jostled against Leonard Selby. Both of them uttered an impatient exclamation, but as their eyes me they laughed and clasped hands, while Bar bara's face turned unaccountably pink.

"What are you doing here, Jack, old fellow?" inquired young Selby, cordially.

"I've got a job here on that splendid new house of Willington Janes'. Rather a nice thing for a young architect like me, isn't it? I came down yesterday. I was looking at those cornices yonder when I ran into you. You had not asked me to call, Miss Barbara," turning frankly toward her with an outstretched hand, "but," reddening a little, too, as he saw signs of confusion upon he pretty face, "I thought you might receive an old friend, so I was intending to run up to your house this evening, trusting to luck to find you disengaged. I suppose there's not so very much going on this warm weather."

"Oh, a few garden parties and luncheons," she answered, trying to speak carelessly. "Not so much as in the city, or course."

"I say, Jack," broke in Leonard Selby, who had not observed anything in particular in the manner of his sister and their friend, "this is a lucky meet for me unless you happen to have something on hand. If you haven't I wish you would see Barbara home

I want to meet some fellows at four." "It would afford me the greatest pleasur if Miss Barbara would accept my poor services," said Mr. Jack Wilder, lifting his

Barbara incoherently protested something to Leonard, but as her manner hardly bore Thara, who had almost broken her own little out her words that young gentleman started thought of the honesty land delicacy of

heart in order to save that fragile organ of off, and she was alone with Mr. John Rod- which he was so proud. Oh, if she had only her mother's, felt that she must get away at new Wilder, architect, of 29 Temple Court, a a pocket, she reflected, even in the midst of once. Her wits were keen enough, if her gentleman with whom she had assured her her mortification, this odious scene could self she never intended to be alone again for never happened! an instant. "You-you did not answer the been doing a little independent thinking letter I wrote you in June," he said, after they had walked along for a moment in silence.

"Letter?" she asked, in a surprise which he saw was not feigned. "I did not get any letter from you." "I certainly wrote one," he declared, his

clouded eyes growing clearer as he saw a

pleased look coming over her face. "I-I haven't any pockets nowadays," she stammered. "Maybe I lost it, if it was handed to me with a lot of others. Or maybe"-as Miss Selby was a devout Democrat -"these horrid changes in the postal service are to blame."

Mr. John Rodney Wilder was an ardent Republican, but he was not prepared just had only had a pocket! now to go into the political aspect of the case, especially as the Selby mansion was not so very far away."

"I'm so glad if there is no worse reason not get my letter," he continued, with sentimental intensity.

Miss Barbara biushed a fiery red, but held her tongue.

"I-I was coming up this evening," he went on, recklessly, "to see what was the reasen. Oh, Barbara, they say you are engaged to that old Padelford. I heard it all around in town,"

Barbara hung her head for reply to this charge, and only turned redder than before. "Why, Bab," he cried hotly, and calling her by her childhood name in his excitement, "he's as bald as Mt. Washington and almost as old, and he has been twice married

already.' "I-I know it," stammered Barbara but-but mamma thinks he is lovely, Jack; and-and I'm not engaged to him, and-and I hadn't heard from you. I was just dreadfully angry with you."

"Oh-h-h!" cried the young man, the situation beginning to dawn upon him. Your father-1-there isn't time, Bab, for another word, but I'm going to see him as soon as I go to the city, and that's temorrow; and-and you don't love old Padelford, do

you, Bab?" And Barbara gave Mr. John Rodney Wilder, architect, one eloquent look which sent him walking off down the avenue with an air as though he were worth ten millions, at least, while Barbara went up to her room and looked in the glass, and cried a little, and laughed a good deal, and behaved generally as though her brain was reeling, which it probably was.

The next day Mrs. Selby was better, bu her daughter was ill with a blinding headache, which left her scarcely able on Thursday to see to the absolutely necessary arrange nents for her luncheon. She hoped that her mother would not be strong enough to have an interview with her; but here she was disappointed, for early in the day she was summoned to the invalid's bedside; the nurse was dismissed, and Mrs. Selby began, quite vigorously: "I suppose you wrote down what I said you had better introduce into your remarks about Mr. Padelford tomorrow,

didn't you, dear?" The voice of Mr. John Rodney Wilder architect, seemed to ring in Barbara's ears and to give her courage. Fortunately it did not ring in Mrs. Selby's.

"I have made up my mind, mamma,"she aid, firmly, "that since you couldn't anounce it first, it would not be at all becoming in me to come out with it now. You are the one to do such a thing first, you know. It would by a great-well, solecism, I'm sure. Besides-besides, we are not really engaged, as I said, and-I don't think we ever shall be; but"-hurrying for fear her mother should get a chance to add something more definite to the ejaculations of horror which she was pouring forth-"I must go and see about those decorations. Our plazza is a thousand times prettier for a luncheon than the Sykes'. I am going to have the table set at the right, and the place will be a perfect bower before I get through."

She flitted away, without so much as calling the nurse, though she left her mother groaning. Poor woman; her heart had been

set upon the Padelford match. In the shifting light and shade of clamber ng vines Barbara and seven of the most un exceptionable maidens of Newport sat at their luncheon. The young hostess, having been deprived of the accustomed aid of her mother, had taken unusual pains to have everything move smoothly, and the arrange nents seemed to promise the perfection of this daintiest of entertainments.

The second course had just come on, when Barbara, from her station at the head of the table, espled between the vines an elderly trailing rose wreaths placidly waddling up the long walk to the door. Men laden with trunks followed her. In spite of that Machiavellian letter, Aunt Barbara had positively come, and her niece and namesake must leave the table to receive her. Oh, if she could only get her to walk quietly up stairs, and persuade her that she was tired enough to go to bed. But no! She insisted that she wasn't in the least weary, and wished Barbara, in a manner which admitted of no denial, to have a place made for her at the

"I've had my lunch, dear," she said looking radiantly around on the group of well-mannered girls. "but I can manage a little dessert, I guess. I'll be down in a

j ffy or two," With private instructions to her mald backed by substantial considerations, to detain Aunt Barbara at her toilet as long as possible, the young hostess returned with a flushed face to her guests.

The next course had hardly been served however, when, without a single footfall of warning, Barbara looked up from the table to see, bowing and scraping at the very angle of the piazza, whom but the very pawnbroker who had loaned her the hundred dollars upon Mr. Padelford's ring.

With a little shrick of horror she sprang to drag him away; but she was perfectly sure that all the girls at the table heard the wretch say: "I sould not but schtep in to see dot pretty tea barty on dat verander, mees. I shust comes, mees, to gif you dot dicket. You drop it, mees, on mine vloor ven you goes out, and I not send it till I pring it

with mine own hand." Barbara grasped the ticket wildly, and burried him away without a single grateful

Scarcely had she resumed her seat and begun a feverishly gay description of something which she thought calculated to divert her friends' minds from the untoward occurrences of the past few moments, when her quick eyes discerned the stout figure of the respectable Mr. Gustavus Padelford making its way toward the threshold. Like lightuing her mind reverted to those letters, which she meant to post "with her own hands" on the preceding Tuesday. Were they ever posted? Probably not. She knew that she was carrying them in her hand when she met her brother, and in the agitation caused by his revelations and by the later events of the day, she could remember nothing further of the letters. Oh, if she

Again she was obliged to excuse herself. explain to her elderly lover that she had written him of this engagement, and asked him to postpone calling till the following for your not writing me than that you did day. He had not received the letter, he said. but as he would have taken anything from Miss Barbara short of an actual box on the ear, he was glad to give her pleasure by departing summarily.

No one else can possibly come, though poor Barbara, as she took her place again among her guests, declaring lightly that Mr. R. Dau's rock should fly from its firm base before she should be torn from them again. Dessert was served, and the maid's doucent would seem to have been efficacious, for Aunt Barbara did not appaar; but lo! a manly figure did appear, coming swinging up the walk just as the last cup of coffee was placed upon the table. Barbara's heart beat violently. She had felt it her duty to warn Mr. Gustavus Padelford off the premises at once; should she run now and perform the same office by Mr. John Rodney Wilder.

Norshe would let his card be brought, and make him wait. It seemed an age to Barbara before that last cup of coffee was draine i; but it was, in the course of time.

"Now, girls, before we go back to the parlor, you really must see the rockery that Leonard and I have devised," said Miss Barbara ingeniously, as she pushed back her chair. "There is a cave and a bridge in connection with it, and I expect you all to turn purple with envy when you see it."

Oace having established them in the rockery, she begged to be excused again for "a moment" and then she hurried into the presence of Mr. John Rodney Wilder, archi-

That gentleman was walking the floor of the little reception room in which he was cooped. In his hand were two wrinkled letters.

"I found these just outside the walk, hidden in the grass just a few rods up the street here. Miss S-lhy," he began with dignity. "I recognized your handwriting and hastened to ask you if I should post them. Oh course, I have read the addres ses. One of them seems to be intended for your aunt Barbara, the other for Mr. Gusta-

"They are entirely worthless," said Bar bara, with a dignity equal to his own, but with a sly twinkle in her eye, as she took

the letters and tore one of them across. "Oh, Bab!" cried the young man, cravenly revealing the jeallusy which was consuming his honest st 1; "let me-give me a right to read that P ord letter-do!"

She opened it with an air of studied polite ness and let him take like He smiled as he read the impetuous lines. Their tone and tenor seemed to please him.

"Then it isn't a 'fu w ngagement,' Bab?" he said, fondly, as he i frew down the letter She shook her head, while her eyes danced at him. Their kind light seemed to inspire him, for he went on rapidly: "I know you've company, Bab, but I must step to tell you that I saw your father, and I told him how my prospects were looking up, and he said he thought you were infatuated with old Padeiford; and when I told him you weren't, he asked me if I had any idea that you were infatuated with me, and"-standing up before her with as mischievous a pair of eyes as her own-"I said that I had."

"You impudent boy!" laughed Barbara

dushing very red. "And am I right in thinking?" continue Mr. John Rodney Wilder, architect, "that if you had received my letter this whole gossip-breeding Padelford affair would never

have started?" "Perhaps not," laughed Barbara, upon which a scene ensued which no third person should have been permitted to witness, but which, in point of fact, was witnessed by young Mr. Leonard Selby, who came rush ing in with such violence that he could not woman with a massive hat ornamented with stop himself until he had shot into the very center of the room.

"Hello!" he said, bewilderedly.

"Congratulate me, my dear boy!" cried Mr. John Rodney Wilder, architect, "Congratulate me!" cried Leonard Selby. 'I have had an old debt paid which I never counted on at all. And, sis, here's the money I owe you." And then they all talked together in a joyous confusion for a few noments, until the sound of the young

ladies' voices in the rockery recalled Barbara to her senses, and she bade her love steal away as silently as he could As the young guests went away that afteroon one of them said to another, not very ourteously, it must be confessed: "lsn't Barbara Selby the queerest girl you ever saw? If I had such a horrid failure of a lunch party as that I couldn't hold up my

head; but I never saw anybody so happy as she seems to be." "Perhaps it is because she has broke with old Padelford," suggested another "That was he, perhaps you saw, who came -not the pawnbroker, but that other onewhile we were at luncheon; and didn't she send him marching in quick time! Oh, I

know it's off." "Maybe she's so pleased because she's going to have pockets in all her frocks. She says she is going to have pockets even if

she doesn't have any buttons or braid," Which idea was certainly enough to reice any maiden's heart. But when th engagement was announced a few weeks later between Barbara and Mr. John Rod ney Wilder, architect (Mrs. Selby being stil confined to her room with her asthma, roman), then the girls understood that Barpara's heroic endurance of her trials at the ch party might have been founded upon something even more cheering than the rospect of having pockets in all her gowns,

WORDS OF CHEER.

"Do you need a man to work about your place, sir?"

Judge Parker looked up from his law books and papers to the questioner, a stalwart man about thirty years of age, poor, but genteel in appearance, and respectful in manner and speech.

" Take a chair," said the judge, politely, notioning to one near him.

"No. thank you, sir; I prefer to stand, if ou please. The door was open and I made oold to walk in. I knôcked several times on the door frame, but you didn't hear me. came in just to ask if you need a man to do any sort of work about the place? If you do not, I'll not take up any more of your time, as I see you're busy. But I hope you do, sir; I need work badly,'

"You are a stranger in Pixley, are you not?" asked the judge, leaning back in his chair.

" Partly so. I lived here years ago."

"Your name?" "John."

"Your surname?" "I would like you to call me just John, sir, if you please."

"Don't you know, my man, that with holding your name is not a good recommendation, and very likely to make an unfavorable impression?"

"I know it, sir, but if you'll only try me, think you'll find that my faithfulness and desire to do everything right will make up for the rest of my name." Something about the man's bearing and

appearance strongly impressed Judge Parker. aspiring a desire to know more of him, and he said: "Well, I'll tell you candidly, that I like

your appearance and manner, but when a man refuses to give his name there's always omething wrong."

"There is something wrong, sir, I'll be onest with you, there is something wrong with the name, but not with me -not now. I could easily give you a false name. Ain't the fact that I don't give one some sign of honesty, and won't you please look at that as a recommendation, sir?"

"It is an indication, certainly," responded the judge. "Now, it just happens that I do need a man about my country place here; need one badly. Summer is upon us bringing a great deal of work to be done about the grounds. I have a man for the stable and horses, so the new hand would have to do the rough work, mowing the lawn, raking, weeding, sawing wood, keeping the grounds in good order, running er rands and so on. Would you be willing to do that?"

"C rtainly, sir," John hopefully respond "I'll be only too glad if you'll try

"But you are an able-bodied young fellow who could make at some trade much more than I could give you for the work mention ed, and if I mistake not your appearance, you have had higher aims than this sort of work."

"That is all true, sir. I could make mor at other work, and I have had higher aima but you've seen how misfortune steps in sometimes on our aims. But I'd be glad to do such work as you said for the summer, if

you'll only give me a trial." "What are your terms?"

"That is not important, sir-" "Not important? Why, my man, it is becoming plain to me that you have some which such a position is to subserve. Have n't you?"

"Not exactly plan, but I have a reason for coming to you that I'd rather not tell, i you please. It's not a wrong purpose, and I hope you won't refuse me the work on it account,"

"It gives rise to unfavorable suspicions though. An unusual number of things are against you. You refuse to give your name, you seek work plainly beneath your abilities, wages are unimportant, and, lastly, the work is not your chief object. You must certain for turning you away."

"I am aware of that, sir, and was afraid when I came to you that I would appear in a bad light, but I concluded to be honest about it, anyhow. Try me, though, sir; you'll not regret it. I want the place sorely more than I dare tell. I'm in distress. have nothing else to say. My appearance is my only recommendation. If that won't do I must go."

He looked pleadingly at the judge, who, risng, came from behind his desk, and standng close to the applicant, said:

"Well, John, let me tell you that your candor and evident truthfulness have impressed me very strongly in your favor, despite the appearances against you. I'll try you for a month, but you must not complain if you are denied certain privileges that would be accorded to a man who has proven himself trustworthy, or if your actions are

more closely watched." "I've seen those consequences, sir, and it's all right. They are to be expected under the circumstances, and I won't complain. Do as you please with me till you feel I can be trusted. Show me the work at once, sir, if you can. I couldn't find words to thank you, sir, even if you had time to hear them. My work must show you how grateful I

Judge Parker conducted the new man out over his spacious estate, indicating what work would be expected of him, and set him to do some weeding at a spot in sight of his he said; study windows.

He then returned to his papers and books, out as the afternoon wore on, he cast frequent glances through the window at John. It was plain that he had become deeply interested in the man whose history had been so candidly and honest y withheld. He could not | and to have seen the criminal ignominiously fathom the mystery with which the applicant chose to envelop himself, but he trusted that his purposes were honorable, though he

Judge Parker was a large-hearted man, widely known and loved for his geniality, benevolence and uniform justice. The mud. I hate to tell John of this, but I suphumblest citizen, if worthy, might apply to pose it must be done." him for help, certain of a patient and responsive hearing. Knowing that his liberality had drawn to him many unworthy suppliants, he now suspected that John had some design upon his philanthropy, and dignity awaited the communication.

accordingly believed that he needed watch-

showed John working industriously, with an earnest vigor and care that cut the sharp edges from his suspicion.

Faithfulness and a painstaking interest were stamped upon each detail of his work, and many persons commented to the judge upon the improved appearance of his

John was an unusually quiet and unobtrusive man. He seldom volunteered remarks save to ask instructions concerning his work; he never presented himself unbidden. Judge Parker's several efforts to elicit some account of his life failed; he was respectfully candid in answering that he did not wish to tell anything about himself, saying that he entirely rested his hope of continued employment upon his work.

When the month ended he was re-engaged, and still be maintained the same scrupulous care in every piece of work, however trivial. He was not a "new broom." He never left the place, unless sent upon errands, and, retiring early to his room, spent his evenings in quiet pursuits.

The judge's interest in him grew into genuine fondness. He liked to talk to him, and found him well posted and shrewd in the ways of the world, and ever ready to converse on all subjects except his past life; that was a sealed book. The summer wore uneventfully away, un-

till one morning, late in August, a visitor entered the judge's study. It was Joshua Skiles, a member of the bar in the judicial district over which Judge Parker presided. His face indicated an important mission.

"Judge," he said, after a few remarks on general subjects, "you have a new man at work on your place." "Yes, indeed, I have. I don't wonder

you've noticed it. Many others have spoken to me of the improvement. But he's no eyeserver; he's thorough-going to the smallest detail." Skiles grinned expectantly at this enthus-

iasm, as he asked: "What is his name?"

"He calls himself John." "No surname, eh?"

"No; well, the truth is, he declined to give it, and he's been so faithful that I have respected his reasons for concealing it, whatever they are."

"Is it possible you don't remember him, udge?"

"No, I don't; yet several times l've hought there was something familiar about him, either in his motions or looks, I can't tell which." "Well, I've just got back from a trip to

Europe, been most all over the old country, and the moment I set eyes on your new man I knew the fellow, if he has disguised himself with whiskers. I'm not often deceived, I tall you." "I dare say not, but 1 am, if I've ever

seen him before." "Well, then, judge," said Skiles, with

manifest pleasure, "you sentenced him ten years ago to the penitentiary." Judge Parker looked closely at Skiles before replying or showing any feeling at

at the bar. He bore a reputation for pettiness, his cases usually being trivial, most of of them plainly trumped up by himself upon trifling disputes between parties, and he You are going to prison. In the quiet years was given to volunteering services as bids you shall spend there, look over this life of So the judge looked at him, secretly dis- the smallest portion of it on this path. Come

Is was one of Skiles

designs upon his favor. "His name, Mr. Skiles, "John Dorker," replied Skiles, effusively you sentenced him ten years ago last March for burglary, which was proved beyend the slightest shadow of doubt. There wasn't a scintilla of evidence in his favor. port. God alone knew how she was to live Why, the jury were out only about ten min-

isponed to belie

guilt in my legal experience. You sent him up for five years." "Are you certain of this, Mr. Skiles?" the udge asked, coldly. "It's a very serious matter to brand a man a convict. He is do-

"No, indeed, I never forget a face." "It seems that I do, then. What is your urpose?"

ing well here. May you not be mistaken.'

"Simply to warn you, sir." "What good will it do you if I discharge These questions cut close, and Skiles wind

ed a little as he replied: " None at all, sir. I didn't expect it to except that inward consciousness of doing a service. I thought you would certainly not wish to have a man sleeping in your house whom you sentenced yourself, and who serv ed his term in prison."

"Well, now, Mr. Skiles, to be frank with you, I don't believe in always putting the foot of virtuous scorn on a man's neck because he was once a criminal. There's no reason why such a man shouldn't reform and lead an honest life. I've sentenced many men to prison, but have never had a good chance to do one a kindness. I honestly believe that many a criminal would rise

"We generally try to get rid of a stumb ling horse, judge," said Skiles with a weak laugh. "If you doubt my story call the man This was exactly what Judge Parker did not wish to do. He believed the story, but

did not want to give Skiles the expected

satisfaction of seeing John's disgrace laid

bare. A sincere sorrow for him arose, and

"No, Mr. Skiles, I'll not confront him with it now." The pettifogger thereupon bowed himself out, somewhat crestfallen, as he had confidently expected to win the Judge's influ-

ence in an appointment he had aspired to,

dismissed. Looking after him Judge Parker mused "I do wonder why some people leve so much more to find evil than good in a person. noble character is to them as a whitewashed fence, against which they delight to throw

John promptly obeyed the summon entering respectfully and enquiringly. A shade of distrust upon the judge's face made him uneasy, but he calmly and with manly "Sit down, John," the judge begun kind

ly; "it may be a long inteaview." He complied, and began nervously revolved ing his straw hat by shifting his fingers along the edge of the brim, but he looked

armly at his employer. " John-your surname, is it Dorker?" A slight pallor swept over the honest face.

as he replied: "It is, sir. You have remembered me at

"You expected me to?"

"I did, yes sir." "No, I didn't recognize you, John," said the judge, with a note of disappointment in his voice, " but a lawyer at the bar told me who you were."

"Always some one to give a fellow a kick, no matter how hard he's trying to get

"Yes, it seems so. Now, John, he says I sentenced you ten years ago to the peniten-

tiary. Is that true?" "It is, sir," was the humble reply. "And you served your full term of five

vears?" "Lacking the time of commutation, I did."

"What have you done since your re-" Nothing but try, sir; shifting about from olace to place. I've tried hard, desperate

hard, to lead a true, honest, life, but it's uphill work. There's a weight on a man like me, sir. The opening penitentiary door is at the very foot of a hill, and when a poor fellow comes out and tries to walk up, there's always some one who is glad to push him down again." "Were you guilty of the burglary?"

"I was, sir. It was my first crime. The easy game looked tempting, and I fell. I needed money; but there is no excuse, I deserved the punishment. Those awful years sir, gave me time for reflection, and I de termined when I got out, with God's help, to pick myself up. It's been hard, cruelly, fearfully hard, but I haven't fallen again. I'm an honest man in my heart, sir, if the world won't acknowledge it."

"But why didn't you tell me this when you came? It would have been better." "I suppose it would, sir. But I was too

weak. I needed work so badly, and if you had turned me away then, why-" " What, John?" " Never mind, if you please, sir, you didn't turn me off." "Very well, John, I'll not ask you. But

John Dorker arose, laid his hat upon the hair, and facing the judge, said impressive-

"Do you remember, sir, what you said

to me. Can you tell me that?"

you said you had a special purpose in coming

when you sentenced me?' "No, I do not." "Well, sir, your words burnt themselves into my heart as if they'd been sparks. used to fancy I saw them written in fiery letters at night upon the back wall of my cell. You spoke feelingly, sir, like you pitied me. They were: 'Young man, you have set your foet on a dangerous path. The way o crime never leads upward, always down down to unknown deoths. The pure sun the statement. The man was not a favorite light of heaven never smiles upon it. It is crowded with wrecks of noble lives. When you tread it you leave mother, true friends light, peace, heaven and God behind you yours, and think if you can afford to spend pleased at the disclosure. He didn't want out a pure man. You will still be young, to hear evil of John; he liked him, and was with much of your life before you; many years to be useful and good in, and to n trieve this false step. Let me say from my heart, young man, don't blight your life." He dashed the tears from his eyes and

proceeded: "My mother sat weeping behind me, sir, as I stood at the rail. I was her only supdurir g those years. Your words were knife utes. I was present during the trial, and I thrus's, sir. I did have to leave her, friends, can truthfully say it was the plainest case of peace, heaven and the God she had so earn estly taught me to pray to. And I did reflect, sir, in those quiet years, and I came out a pure man. God knows how I've tried not to let that false step blight my life. But wherever I went, some one spread the truth 'Employing that man, that John Dorker'

why, he's a convict.' I became desperate; a temptation stared me in the face. I felt my self weakening Starvation, gloom, despair, a broken-hearted mother, were about me, and I wavered, sk when a thought came: 'Sarely, surely, the judge who spoke those words would help me; ne wouldn't turn me away.' And I came It was my last chance. Too much dep upon my getting work, sir, to risk telling you my story. But now I'm found out, I su for your decision. Can you trus convicted burglar in your house? Will 100 rive me a trial? If not, I'll go away and try it again, sir, but I don't know-

"Trust you, John?" Give you a trial?
You have been tried, and I again sentence you, John Dorker, to five years in my service, in my most earnest help, in my best affort to place you on the road to prosperity. God bless you!" And when the sentence was served, John

grasped the trembling hand

Judge Parker sprang up and warmly

was an honest and useful citizen. Best Way to Copy Drawings. A new method of copying drawings which

may be found of service in the architects' offices is given in the Deutsches Baumgeneerbes Blatt. Any kind of opaque drawing paper in ordinary use may be employed for this purpose, stretched in the usual way over the drawing to be copied or traced. Then, by the aid of a cotton pad, the paper is soaked with benzine. The pad causes the benzine to enter the pores of the paper, rendering the latter more transparent than the finest tracing paper. The most delicate lines and tints show through the paper so treated, and may be copied with the greatest ease, for pencil, India ink or water colors take equally well on the benzinized surface. The paper is neither creased nor torn, remaining whole and supple. Indeed, pencil marks and water color tintings last better upon paper treated in this way than on any other kind of tracing paper, the former being rather difficult to remove by rubber. Wnen large drawings are to be dealt with the benzine treatment is only applied to parts at a time, thus keeping pace with the rapidity of advancement with the work. When the copy is completed the benzine rapidly evaporates and the paper assumes its original white and opaque appearance without betraying the faintest trace of the benzine. If it is desired to fix lead pencil marks on ordinary drawing or tracing paper this may be done by wetting it with milk

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak

and drying in the air.

Oct.

He was about to say a Was thinking of som When from his overce A button with a disr He blushed, but she w

As if she saw a good Cried laughingly, "Th Your tailor's part fo He doffed his coat and The needle with her Now, do you know,

"I have an awful lo " A bachelor, we'll sa Is at the mercy of hi And then there's son (At this be turned a " My heart needs men

Do you suppose that

well, I don't know.

I'll give my whole a How a Politician Was Approaching Endsage Delivere

natural M Congressman the ot writes the Washin the St. Louis Globe what peculiar. Thest altruth, and there can doubting its author' for denying that he and most honorable is vet a voung man. as if silvered with white is a part of the It was a few ever

Congressman sat wit correspondents and a the latter's room in a discussing politics an was talking when he tation the door was ger-boy stood at hand was an enve border. It was such close a death messag mourning. The boy evidently speculating proper person to rece y he tendered it to to who was nearest the pal turned pale and tre his hand as if to tak hesitated an instant a nerveless. A second take the message fr he failed. It was only that he was apparen by that time the Go whom it was intended read the address an

from the trembling "Ah." said he, after It, "it's only a note f Why it should be in know. As the officebresume it is merely Every body had no serving that an explai "I think the use of opes ought to be prol very sight of one un

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ale, but it is true. ago I was making a district. At the noon I received a tele ing that my boy, the id dying, and that if I wis must come at once the depot. There was ing out, and I jump where I could take a ried to the wharf an that I would thus h I was und While I stood on the me. Before I could say into my hand a white en black border. A stran me, and it was only by that I was able to prehension I felt in the

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news. When finally

and then said: "Those were his last ment he was dead. I message I had receive of my family or frie sage, nor did they kno Afterward I made the quiries at the town wi boat; but nobody had or ever heard of him trace of him was to be to the inevitable cond senger had never app

t was that I turned pa messenger-boy the door tend message intended for "You will observe t although I am yet a your eventful night my hair raven's wing. "After I received the ter from the mysteric came to me at the boa a feeling came over mew before nor have

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awful agony of that twill remain fresh in death ends all. When tood at the bedside of s white as snow. It is the years that have will never be black again A GILT-EDG Tells of an Advent It Was Ex Fred who was a gill sould take the most sim

he had woven his web of few times, it would neve coming from its original to a writer of Ferrest and oa writer of Forest and routing en one occasion for river in the North Michigan he had an adv ughable as it was exci-I give his own language ble: "I started one morni camp totry my luck with a short letour I struck

have about three miles o would catch all the trout oon as I waded in the strange hook the moment it t HE WANTED MENDING.

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ker?"

He was about to say adieu, Was thinking of some word to flatter, When from his overcoat there flew Abutton with a dismal clatter.

He blushed, but she with woman's tact, As if she saw a good joke in it, Cried laughingly, "There, now I'll act Your tailor's part for just a minute."

no doffed his coat and watched her thread The needle with her head low bending.
"Now, do you know," he softly said, "I have an awful lot of mending?

A bachelor, we'll say, like me, Is at the mercy of his tailor, and then there's something else, you see (At this he turned a trifle paler.)

My heart needs mending much, I fear, Do you suppose that you could do it?" Well, I don't know," she mused, "but dear, I'll give my whole attention to it."

How a Politician Was Notified of His Son's Approaching End-An Important Message Delivered by a Supernatural Messenger.

That was a strange story told by an ex-Congressman the other day, and the cir-cumstances under which it was related, rites the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, were somewhat peculiar. The story was told as the literoubting its author's veracity than there is for denying that he is one of the brightest and most honorable men in public life. He is yet a young man, but his hair is as white as if silvered with age. How it came to be white is a part of the story.

It was a few evenings ago that the ex-

Congressman sat with a couple of newspaper espondents and a Government official in the latter's room in a big hotel. They were discussing politics and the ex-Congressman was talking when he was interrupted by a kneck at the door. In response to an invitation the door was opened and a messen-ger-boy stood at the entrance. In his hand was an envelope with a heavy black It was such as those used to inclose a death message or to indicate deep ourning. The boy paused for a moment, vidently speculating in his mind as to the poper person to receive the letter. Finalhe tendered it to the ex-Congressman. who was nearest the door. That individ pal turned pale and trembled, but extended his hand as if to take the message. He hesitated an instant and his hand dropped perveless. A second time he essayed to take the message from the boy, and again It was only after the third effort that he was apparently able to reach it, and that time the Government official for whom it was intended had come to the door. read the address and took the message rom the trembling hand that had re-

"Ah." said he, after opening and reading "it's only a note from an office seeker. Why it should be in mourning; I don't know. As the office-seeker is a woman, I ume it is merely a feminine freak." Every body had noticed the strange demeanor of the ex-Congressman, and, oberving that an explanation was expected,

be finally said:
"I think the use of black-bordered envelopes ought to be prohibited by law. The very sight of one unnerves me. When I tell why you may doubt the truth of the e, but it is true, nevertheless. Ten years ago I was making a political canvass in my district. At the close of a speech one afteracon I received a telegram from home stat-ing that my boy, the idol of my life, was ng, and that if I wished to see him alive ist come at once. I went immediately to the hotel, took my sachel and started for the depot. There was no passenger train the for some hours, but a freight was pull-bag out, and I jumped aboard. It was late when I reached the little town on the river where I could take a boat for home. I hurried to the wharf and found that the steam-er would not pass until after midnight, and eamer or hire a boat and leave at once. While I stood on the wharf hesitating a essenger boy suddenly appeared before e. Before I could say any thing he thrust ato my hand a white envelope with a heavy lack border. A strange feeling came over ne, and it was only by the greatest effort hat I was able to open the letter. The ap-

chension I felt in the few moments was wful, for I knew that it must contain dread pews. When finally I looked at the letter there appeared in a strange hand the single There was no signature and nothing to indicate the origin of the letter, and when I urned to inquire of the messenger he had lisappeared as completely as if swallowed by the earth. I knew that the message re-ferred to my boy, although I was entirely gnorant of its source. I knew that I must surry if I would see him alive. The mes-

sage decided me, and at once I sought a boatman, and, securing his services, started down the river. I reached home some hours chead of the steamboat upon which I had Originally intended to come. I rushed to the house and was ushered into the presence of my dying boy. As I approached the bedside he recognized me with a smile,

"Papa, I've been waiting for you.'
"Those were his last words, and in a moment he was dead. I then knew that the message I had received had come from him, and that he had been waiting for me. None of my family or friends had seen the message, nor did they know any thing about it.
Afterward I made the most searching inquiries at the town where I waited for the boat; but nobody had seen the messenger or ever heard of him. Not the slightest trace of him was to be found, and I was led to the increase of him was to be found, and I was led to the inevitable conclusion that the mes-senger had never appeared to any one but me, and that I alone had seen the message.

"You can understand now why a black-bordered envelope always fills me with the greatest dread and apprehension, and why it was that I turned pale and trembled when the messenger-boy who just appeared in the door tendered me the ominous-looking message intended for you.

"You will observe that my hair is white, although I am yet a young man. Before that ventful night my hair was as black as a

After I received the black-bordered leter from the mysterious messenger who ame to me at the boat-landing that night, feeling came over me such as I never new before nor have known since. The awful agony of that trip down the river will remain fresh in my memory antil teathends all. When I reached home and food at the bedside of my boy my hair was Me white as snow. It has darkened some in the years that have since passed, but it will never be black again."

A GILT-EDGED LIAR.

Tells of an Adventure as Laughable as It Was Exciting. Fred who was a gilt-edged raconteur, while the most simple fact, and, after be had woven his web of fiction around it a few times, it would never be recognized as coming from its original sources. He stated to a writer of Forest and Stream that while trouting en one occasion a few years ago on For river in the Northern peninsula of Michigaa he had an adventure that was as laughable as it was exciting.

ughable as it was exciting. I givehis own language as near as possible: "I started one morning by myself from camp totry my luck with the rod. Making ashort letour I struck the river so as to have about three miles of fishing. It was a doudy and muggy day, and I felt that I would catch all the trout I could carry. As

and I pulled them out right and lett an one way down, not catching a single fish under a pound, and many as large as four pounds. I filled my creel, all my pockets and several strings which I kept tied to my belt. I was really a walking trout preserve. Having about one hundred, and as I was no trout log, I concluded to go ashore and rest awhile before returning to camp. Seeing an inviting stump alongside a heavy clump of bushes that cast a grateful shade, I approached it, and as I sat down upon it, it began to crumble, as I thought, from mere rottenness, and I therefore took a seat on

the grass by its side.

"I had sat here but a moment or two before I got a frightened glimpse of a bear's head over my shoulder. It now struck me that I had sat upon a bear instead of a stump, and I was so paralyzed with fear that I lost all strength and the cold perspiration freely oozed out from every pore. I expected every minute to feel his sharp claws searching my anatomy and the work of mastication commence. My whole life now flashed before me distinctly, and I began to wish I had never been other than a saint. The suspense was so great that I was fearful I would swoon, when all at once I felt the bear nosing around my creel. A happy thought at this auspicious moment flashed upon me like lightning. The bear fortunately was an epicurean, and preferred trout to human flesh. Escape now seemed possible, and my strength of mind and body began to rapidly return. I now carefully took a three-pound trout out of my pocket, as that was the handiest, and held it over my shoulder. The bear at once took it, and as he munched it purred like a contented cat well pleased with the menu. That trout soon disappeared, and then I passed over an-

other four-pounder." "Another four-pounder, Fred?" and then began to think of Falstaff and his men in buckram.

"Yes, another four-pounder," he swered, and then he glewered upon me with something of disdain in his expression. "Well," he continued, "I fed that bear trout after trout, until feeling somewhat reassured I thought I would take a glance at the recipient of my bounty, so I slowly turned my head as he was feasting, and, much to my amazement, I discovered that he was perfectly blind. I carefully arose now, and placing a dozen or two of trout at his feet, I gently walked off, and stepping into the stream pursued my course to camp. I never told this strange adventure to my associate campers, for I was satisfied they would set me down as an ingenious liar."

MISSED BY A RATTLER.

An Incident Recalled by Dr. Conklin of New York's Menagerie. "I would rather treat almost any sick

animal in the world than a sick snake," said Dr. Conkiin, the superintendent of the Central Park menagerie to a New York Sun reporter the other day. "Not that I mind handing a snake particularly, but on account of the accidents that are likely to "A few years ago," continued the

doctor, "I had an experience in treating a sick boa constrictor that will last me until the end of my life. We had at that time a big cage of boa constrictors and several poisonous snakes as well in the lion house. Very often a snake's mouth becomes sore, and it is necessary to rub medicines between its jaws to save its life. One of our constrictors was afflicted this way. I prepared some medicine and went into the house one night with a new attendant we had just hired. This young man's name was Joe, and he had been a snake performer with a traveling menagerie. The sides of the cage were of glass, as they are now, and inside were about forty snakes of all kinds. There were a dozen big constrictors, a python or two, and a score of rat-tlers, moccasins and copperheads. As Joe began rattling the door of the cage the in-mates woke up, and when they saw the light they were ready for a fight. The sick snake lay at the other end of the cage. The usual way in such cases is to throw a rope noose over the snake's neck and drag him to the cage door. Then his head is drawn out and covered with a meal bag or piece of carpet. After that it is easy enough to those little mosquito-fleet vessels which ply merchant, through whom it is distributed to eatch him back of the head, press open his jaws, and rub in the medicine. This was one up to the point where his head should have been drawn out through the door. The rattlers and other small snakes were twisted together in a squirming tangle in the upper end of the cage, and the sick constrictor was threshing his big tail about

like a dying whale.
"'I'll go inside, Mr. Conklin,' said Joe, and give it to him there. I ain't afraid of

any snake that ever crawled.' "Before I could stop him he sprang into the cage and grabbed the constrictor back of the head, opening his mouth a yard wide, it seemed to me. Then he took the bottle in his left hand and proceeded to rub the sore spots. Of course he was busy watching his patient and didn't have eyes for any thing else. But it was different with me. I saw one of the biggest rattlers coiled for a spring. If he bit Joe it would be certain death, and inside of a fraction of a second the blow would be struck. My blood seemed to turn into ice water. My head swam round and round, and my heart stopped beating. I would have called out, but my tongue was hot and dry and stuck to the roof of my mouth. I finally managed to spring toward the door. At that instant the rattlesnake darted his head forward with a vicious spring, landing between Joe's fingers. At the same instant Joe dropped the constrictor's head and sprang from the

cage to the ground. "'Suck your hand quick,' I shouted, 'and here's some whisky. Don't waste a minute,

man. Time is precious.' "What's the matter?' he asked, as though surprised at my command. "'Matter enough. You're bitten by

rattler.' "'Not quite as bad as that,' he said, with a little laugh. 'It hit the bottle in my hand. I'm not touched. That's nothing. I didn't think you saw it.'

"I'm not a coward by nature," continued the doctor as he reached for his hat, "but I felt as weak as any baby when Joe stopped talking, and the next man who expects to

must chloroform me first." CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

How an Editor Arrived at a Conclusion Concerning His Own Production. Speaking of editors, the case of the editor who wants to contribute an article to some other periodical than his own-a magazine, for instance—is a curious one. For the time being he puts himself in the place of a contributor and feels the pangs of a timid author. The Boston Transcript listener once knew a newspaper editor who was inspired to write an article of a light and entertaining character, suitable for a magazine. He wrote it in his odd moments, and then set to speculating as to whether it had any particular value. It seemed to him that it had, but the reflection that he might be prejudiced in its favor troubled him. He had had precisely the same feeling when somebody had brought him an article that he wanted to judge favorably. How was he to get his own impartial judgment on his own article? He thought about it some time, and finally decided that the only way to get the necessary conditions was to send

somebody else's. The plan worked to a charm. The editor wrote a little note to himself to accompany the article, inclosed stamps for a reply or a return of the manuscript, and mailed the whole at the post-office. Toward the close of the day, when the editor was near the of the day, when the editor was near the end of a lot of wearisome communications, and had got himself into the declining mood that comes with fatigue, his article arrived. After he had allowed it to lie around a while, he broke the seal and read it. Then he had becoming very bold after the expensive the substitution were allowed in reflectively in the communications, and had got himself into the declining mood that comes with fatigue, his article arrived. After he had allowed it to lie around a while, he broke the seal and read it. Then he will be a little allowed it reflectively in the communications, and had got himself into the declining mood that comes with fatigue, his article arrived. After he had allowed it to lie around a while, he broke the seal and read it. Then he

himself the article through the mail, to re-

ceive it with other contributions, and to

treat it all the way through as if it were

closed it with the manuscript in a big envelope, stuck on the stamp, sealed the envelope and put it into the department marked "post-office" in the tin box that hung by the side of his desk. Next morn-ing he received the parcel back, and read with breathless interest this note, which

accompanied the manuscript: "Unavailable. Too discursive and trivial in its tone. Should have been elaborated with more care. Many passages not needed in the presentation of the idea. Contains promise, however; author is advised to try

How the Lumber-Shovers Earn Their Wages - The Hard Lot of Fresh-Water Sailors-Dock Rats, Both Animal and Human.

The docks of a great city offer strange and interesting sights and sounds and pre-sent a peculiar phase of life, says the Chi-cago Times. It has a class of people who not only work among them but who may be said to live there and become peculiar to the place. They seldom go away from the

water-side day or night.

The other day I watched a barge from which the lumber was being taken by a gang of seventy-five men. It was a huge, broad boat with two masts, and carried 1,-000,000 feet of lumber. The masts are used for sails which serve no other purpose except to steady the boat in a heavy sea as she is being towed.

It was curious to see how these seventy five men were kept busy pulling that lum-ber out of the sides of the barge and piling it up on the docks or carrying it to waiting wagons to haul it away. I was sure that some kind of new-fangled machinery was

used. Looking in the hold aft only four men, in pairs, were seen. They were dressed in their underclothing and were trotting back and forth like a horse in a canter, taking seven planks at a time and shoving them out to the men on the docks and trotting back for others. They had to trot. They were expected to keep eight men busy tak-ing that lumber out and putting it in piles to be taken up and carried farther away by eight other men. In reality these four men, with a like four in the bow, kept the seven-ty-five men on the docks busy. Did they falter in their trot they would be "docked" by the ever-vigilant time-keeper.

These workmen were of all nationalities, it seemed, from the conglomerate sounds made by their talk. There were Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Africans, Greeks, Scandinavians, and, I believe, Scythians, Elamites, Mesopotamians, Romans, friends and countrymen. Their wages ranged from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents a

It was the hardest, fastest and hottest work I ever saw outside of a coal-stoking department of a steamship.

The cabin, or rather sleeping apartments for the whole crew, as captain, mate, boatswain, cook and men all sleep in one place, is veritably a place of contrasts. The bunks are like prison bunks in Russia, and are small, close and dirty. The bedding looks as though it would have to be tied down to keep it from walking overboard. The doors and windows are kept shut tight-probably to keep the blankets from going ashore for fresh air.

But in contrast to this the "galley" is very clean. The pots and pans are bright and inviting and the floor as clean as the deck of a revenue cutter. The cook is an all-round man, too. He is one of the trotters I saw in the hold, but is relieved an hour or two before each meal-time so as to prepare dinner or supper. He must "turn out" early enough to get breakfast for the others. For this he gets a few cents more per day than the others and is happy. None of them seem to mind work, and are joking, laughing and singing all the time. I no longer wonder that so many Russians live

As if to match the Babel mixture of peo-ple who live on the docks every class and rig of boat and water craft is seen.
"Chuff, chuff, chuff,

around the edges of the lake. Then one will go puffing and wheezing and laboring down the river, leaving a stench behind and above and around her as she pulls a big steamer out, whistling like all possessed two blocks before she gets to a bridge, so as to have it opened long enough before she gets to it to set a thousand people swearing. The old proverb which says "Never cross a bridge till you get to it" should be made to apply to tugs and vessels not trying to go through a bridge on the Chicago river till they get to it. These little tugs are made up of one part boat, one part smoke-stack, one part ropes, three parts puff, and nine-ty-four parts of engine and screw. They can pull any thing, it seems. At least they

pull any thing which can be floated in the noise and rear and bustle cease. All is darkness, save where the faint flicker of a street-lamp here and there sends its fitful glare over the piles of goods and stones and behind warehouses and lumber piles. The hundreds of boats lying along the docks for miles and miles up the river become dark, shadowy outlines, looming against the starht heavens, but not a glimmer of reflection comes back from the bosom of the murky, frothing, slimy waters. It seems to swallow up the images of all that should be reflected from its bosom, just as it swallows up every

thing of life which falls into it. The rats come out by thousands and fight and feed and squeak as they swarm about in and over and on every thing. And those two-legged dock rats, who infest every city, come out and glide along on their nocturnal mission of crime and murder, and to carry out the dark purposes of their lives. The night history of the docks of a large city would reveal many a crime planned and carried out. It is the very region for such work.

BOLD BEAR STRANGLERS.

with Two Grizzlies.

As Hank Cusker, the famous bronco breaker, and James McNaney, cowboys in the employ of the N-N outfit, were driving a bunch of horses from the head of the Big Dry to the round-up they encountered four grizzly bears, says the Glenway (M. T.) Independent. They determined to make it as interesting for the quartette as possible and instantly gave chase, armed with their lariats only. After chasing them a couple of miles and getting them separated they closed in on two of the ferocious beasts and proceeded to use their skill as ropethrowers in a very novel manner. They did their respective acts simultaneously and with precision, one catching his bear round the neck and the other surprising his by roping a hind leg. Then the fun com-menced, one going in one direction and the other in the opposite, with the horses plunging and snorting and trying to get away, but they were hitched to too heavy loads and soon became tractable again. Cusker having caught his by the neck, soon had his bearship in a strangling condition, and with his usual courage proceeded to tie him as he would have done with a steer or bronco, and he eventually succeeded in his intended purpose. In the meantime Mc-Naney was doing his best to interest his charge, and no doubt did so.

After making sure of his victim Cusker had a great curiosity to know how McNaney was getting along with his protege, and im-mediately started to hunt him up. He succeeded in finding him shortly, and his services were welcome, as the bear, being caught by the hind leg, had full control of bon as I waded in the stream the trout took he broke the seal and read it. Then he hook the moment it touched the water, took a little slip, wrote on it reflectively, in-

victim without fear and got a couple of good rounders from the bear to pay him for his impatience. However, they were not very severe strokes, and after dodging around awhile they succeeded in getting a rope around his neck and then made short work of him. The only knife they had was a very small penknife, but they were bound to have the pelts, and after working hard to have the pents, and after working nard for a couple of hours succeeded in securing their skins. When they had dispatched the two beasts they became quite bloodthirsty and wanted to do some more killing, but the other two bears had made a hasty re-treat into the Bad Lands and could not be found, so they proceeded on to the ranch.

Cutter, Sewer, Blocker and Finisher Can Turn Out Three Dozen Muffs in a Day-Summer Work for Winter's Use.

Furs in summer? Yes, they're not so incommon as to attract undue attention. but these are not worn over fair shoulders clad in lawn. They are, says the New York Star, heaped in various shapes of manufacture in the shop of a furrier down in the French quarter. At least one thousand men and women in New York are busied in making fur garments. There are factories employing many scores of workmen, and there are dingy little shops where a few journeymen work together, with small capital, low rent and moderate profits. In this particular shop there are only four men at work—just the number required to finish a garment under the division of labor usual in the fur business. One man stands at a counter with a pile of muskrat skins at his left hand, and in his right a keen little knife, shaped almost exactly like the outstretched wing of a bird. The skin of the furs has been dampened so that it is pliant. The cutter, as he is called, seizes a skin, turns the fur down and rapidly cuts out defects with his bird's-wing knife. Scarcely one skin in a hundred is perfect. There are shot holes, scars from bites and scratches, tears and other damage, the result of careless curing By the time all defects have been cut out it may have been necessary to divide the skin into twenty strips and squares. About twenty per cent. of the fur is lost by the process of cutting; though the smallest pieces, even those not more than an inch square, are carefully saved, so long as they are well covered with hair.

As the knife slips through the leather you notice that the under side of the fur is a ich, golden brown, while the outer surface is black. The fur has been dyed, but the dye has not penetrated to the skin. The dyeing and curing are done elsewhere at factories which receive the raw skins by the thousand from the West and South. They me turned wrong side out and looking like great Japanese slippers from having been stretched and dried by the trapper on

pointed shingles.
From the cutter's table the skins go to the sewer. He sits in a corner and works a strong sewing-machine, whose needle is easily driven through the skin. Ordinary, stout thread is used, and the sewer manages to piece together the various scraps in such a way that no seam shows on the hairy side. The seams on the under side appear like straight ridges or cords. The skin comes from the sewer a patchwork of leather almost as strongly held together as an uncut pelt.

From the sewer the material goes to the blocker. In this instance it is a muff that they are making. The "block" is in seven pieces that fit together and form an implement that looks almost exactly like a big wheel hub. The skin, which has been sewn end to end so as to form a hollow cylinder, is placed on the block form. It extends a little beyond the block, and a little wooden disk is placed on each end of the latter. To these disks the ends of the skin are nailed, and the whole thing is then placed in the window to dry.

When the skin is partly dried it is re-

moved from the block and turned over to the finisher. He puts in wadding and lining and sews on the cord and tassels, if the muff is thus to be ornamented. Finally the chung, chung," and a tung goes skimming by dragging a little "cat-boat," as the the retail dealers here and elsewhere.

Four men working together thus ten hours a day can make three dozen muffs. Cutters earn from \$15 to \$18 a week, and blockers and finishers from \$10 to \$12 a week. Women are sometimes employed as finishers at about the same wages. The busy season is from June to December. September, October and November are perhaps the most active months of the season. In the spring and winter business is dull, and the few men employed are at work upon inferior material, which can not be worked profitably

in the busy season. Fashim in furs changes slightly from year to year, and the growing taste for summer furs now has to be taken into acskin is that of the hare; the costliest are those of the beaver, sable, seal, black fox and ermine. The last named is extremely rare. The despised polecat contributes fur to the comfort and ornamentation of beauty, and nobody turns up their nose at him. His unpleasant characteristics disappear in the curing. Pretty boas are made of the hare's skin, and costly capes of lynx, sable and beaver fur. Some of the costliest furs are Imported, but the great mass of fur garments are made from native skins.

Foreigners have been pioneers in the fancy fur business of New York, and there are still many Frenchmen, Germans and Italians employed in the work; but native Americans are taking to the trade more and more. It requires from one to five years to become an expert cutter, but other branches of the trade are more quickly learned. The costliest furs are made up in large factories, because it takes considerable capital to keep a stock of raw material on hand. The business is rather dirty, but it is not specially

THE WIDOW CABOCHARD.

Something Unique in the Line of Successful Advertising.

It is well known, says Sampson's "History of Advertising," that at the Pere la Chaise cemetery, near Paris, there stands in a conspicuous position a splendid monument to Pierre Cabochard, grocer, with a pathetic inscription, which closes thus:
"His inconsolable widow dedicates this

monument to his memory, and continues the same business at the old shop, 167 Rue Mouffetard." Now a Parisian paper relates that a short

time ago a gentleman, who had noticed the above inscription, was led by curiosity to call at the address indicated. Having expressed his desire to see the Widow Cabo chard, he was immediately ushered into the presence of a fashionably-dressed and full bearded man, who asked him what was the object of his visit. "I came to see the Widow Cabochard,

"Well, sir, here she is."

"I beg pardon, but I wish to see the lady "Sir, I am the Widow Cabochard."

"I don't exactly understand you. I allud to the relict of the late Pierre Cabochard, whose monument I saw yesterday at the "Pere la Chaise."

"I see, I see," was the smiling rejoinder.

"Allow me to inform you that Pierre

Cabochard is a myth, and therefore never had a wife. The tomb you admired cost me a good deal of money, and although no one is buried there it proves a first-rate advertisement, and I have no cause to regret the expense. Now, sir, what can I sell you in the way of groceries?"

He that can only be useful on great occasions may die without exerting his abilities and stand a helpless spectator of a thousand wexations which fret away happiness, and which nothing is required to remove but a little dexterity of conduct and readiness of VARIETIES.

MACHINE THE

An exchange says that an editor once applied at the door of Hades for admission Well," replied his sable majesty, "we let one of your profession in here many years ago, and he kept up a continual row with his former delinquent subscribers and as we have more of that class than any other, we have passed a law prohibiting the admission of editora."

THE truth about some men is never known until after they are dead, and then you can't find it upon their monuments .- Somerville Journal. But monuments have the virtue of preparing the spectators for wrong stories carved upon them. The inscriptions generally begin, "Here lies." After such information no one is fool enough to believe the falsehoods that follows.—Greenbush Observer.

"I HAVE completed a collegiate education and desire to devote myself to journalism. remarked the pale, intellectual young man, as he stepped into the editorial presence with out a tremor. "Have you an opening of which I might take advantage?" "Certainly, certainty," quoth the busy editor. "The opening is right behind you, where you came in. Please shut the door as you go out."

A CANDIDATE met Uncle Mose on Austir Avenue and said to him:

"Be sure and come to the ward meeting to-night and bring all your neighbors with

"You kin jess bet dey will come erlong wif me, or I stay at home myself. Dar wouldn't he a chicken lef' in my coop ef I wuz ter go to de ward meetin' an' leff dem nabors at

Fwenny-I fawncy you feel pretty dweadful ovah the death of your auntie. 'Gustus-Ya-as; I will have my new mourn-

ng to-morrow; have something entirely new n the way of mourning, y'know. Fweddy-Tell a fellah, do.

'Gustus-Little band of crape around my garettes.

Fweddy-Gad! I wish some of my welatives yould explah. Dashed if I don't try it.

Among the guests at an old lady's recent birthday party was her son. As the old lady was celebrating her centennial and the son was eighty years old they made a remarkable couple. The mother, in spite of her years, was so strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, that it seemed almost incredible that she had rounded out a full century o existence, and her son had been absent from her for several years. The meeting between them had been very affectionate and they had kept close to each other during the son's stay. When the time came for him to go he embraced his mother, saying wistfully: "Well mother, I suppose this is the last time I shall ever see you." The mother looked up quickly and astonished. "Why, dear, what's the matter?" she asked. "Don't you feel well?"

A COLLECTOR WHO COLLECTS .- The curtain nad risen on the last act of the play, and the diabolical plot of the villain was about to be exposed in all its hideousness.

Suddenly there was a commetion near the entrance, and a voice called out, breathless-

"Is Dr. Kallowmell in the audience?" With the grave, preoccupied manner of man on whose skill the life of some fellowcreature might depend, the doctor arose from his seat near the stage and passed slowly down the aisle. "What is it?" he asked.

"Doctor," said the breathless man as he tled me." drew from his breast pocket a package of folded documents. "I'm Spotcash & Co.'s new Psyche shot past the wharf. "Yes," replied Psyche shot past that a funny way to settle that little bill this evening?

my lack of interest this week," writes the Dry Forks correspondent, addressing the editor of the county paper. He then gives the following paragraphs:

HIS EXCUSE .- "You must excuse me for

Picnic Wednesday. Preaching at the Round Pond Sunday. During the services Zeb Philips dropped his pistol on the floor. It went off and killed

Wheat didn't turn out so mighty well.

Chicken cholera. Measles.

Whooping cough.

Old man B ue and his wife have parted. Tobe Walker killed a coon. Mat Morris shot himself Friday. He would have left a wife to mourn his loss, but she

IT was quite early when the Arounder jour n yed homeward the other morning. Day was just breaking and the milk wagons rumbled noisily over the pavements. One of these early, workers was stopped before house when two "gentlemen in hard luck" approached it. Saluting a milkman one said,

producing a tin pail: "Gimme two quarts of milk." As the milkman took the pail he continued: "It's for the City Chemist."

"Sh!" interrupted his fellow tramp, said you mustn't tell who it's for."

But the milkman's eyes lit up with a knowing look as he filled the pail with choices oream. So elated, in fact, was he with his own cunning that he did not think about payment until the two were out of sight. A few blocks further the Areunder came upon the co-laborers regating on rolls and cream. "We had to get up durned early to work it," was the remark he heard.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD .- "Will you kindly allow me to stand?" asked a gentleman as he got into a railroad carriage, which car riage already contained the specified number

occupying a corner seat near the door. "The way these trains are crowded is shameful." "As you appear to be the only person who objects to my presence," replied the gentleran, "I shall remain where I am." "Then I shall call the guard and have you

emoved, sir." Suiting the action to the word the aggrieved passenger rose, and putting his head out of the window, vociferously summoned the guard. The newcomer saw his opportunity and quietly slipped into the corner seat.

opened the carriage door. "One over the number," replied the new comer, coolly.

"What's up?" inquired the guard, as he

"You must come out, sir; the train's goin on," and without waiting for further explanation the guard pulled out the aggrieved passenger, who was left wildly gesticulating on the platform.

The following specimens of curious punctu ation are given by the Printers' Register: "A man was killed by a railroad car running into loston, supposed to be deaf." A man writes: We have dec.ded to erect a schoolhouse large enough to accommodate five hundred scholars five stories high." On a certain railway the following luminous direction was printed: "Hereafter, when trains in an op

on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be requested to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meet-

ing, and be careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other." "Wanted, a saddle-horse for a lady weighing about 950 pounds." An Iowa editor says: "We have received a basket of fine grapes from our friend W., for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly tw inches in diameter." A newspaper contained this: "We have twelve school-rooms sufficiently large to accommodate three hundred

How He Got an Advertisement .- Opie P Read, the editor of the Arkansaw Traveler, is a very big man with a tremendously heavy head of long, black, unkempt hair. One day he was passing the office of a well-known hair restorative establishment on State Street. Chicago. His partner, Mr. Benham, was with nim and said:

pupils one above another."

"We ought to get an advertisement out of this establishment."

Opie looked in and saw a family of country people inside. "I'll get it for you right now," said he, and

in he walked. The countryman had just taken off his had and was showing the manager how bald he was, and asking if he thought the hair would ever grow again on his head. Opie walked up

to the manager, and putting out his hand

warmly said: "My dear sir, I have come a long way to hank you in person and to snow you what your restorative has done for me."

He took off his old, black slouch hat, and shook out his long and wonderfully thick, fine hair. "There, sir," said he gratefully, "look at that. Four months ago, you remember, I

was as bald as that electric lamp up there." The manager was a little dazed. This was rather more than he could swallow. "What did you do for it? ' nut in the inter-

ested countryman. "Used this restorer-four dozen bottles of it-according to directions."

The upshot of it was the countryman tool two dozen bottles and went his way. "There," said Opie to his partner, "now you talk business with this man, and I guess

you'll get a pretty good advertisement out of When the manager learned who Opie was h

said: "You can put me down for the biggest ad. in your paper, and send in your bill when you

Chaff.

please.

"Domestic skeletons are usually formed of the bones of contention." An Accomplished Musician.-Mrs. A.-Do

you play the organ, Mr. Smith? Smith—Yes, f the handle is not broken. Prison Visitor-Was it burglary brought you here? Prisoner—No, marm, it was bunglery; my pal didn't know his business. A city child, seeing a sunflower in the coun-

try for the first time, said she never knew those artistic pen wipers grew in gardens be-Miss Winegar (pointedly)—None but the brave, Mr. Hare, deserve the fair. Mr. Hare -None but the brave can live with some of

Wifely Care .- "John, do tie a knot in your handkerchief before you go to bed so as not to forget to get up to morrow at four

"By Jove, Charlie, that's an awfully jolly cane you have there." "That's not a cane, old man; it's a loaf of French bread I promised to take home to my wife, don't chew know." "Oh, I had my fortune told, and Miss Larkins broke off the engagement." "Why is she as superstitious as that?" "Oh no; but my fortune was told by Bradstreet, and that set-

her uncle; "but isn't that a funny way spell fish?"

Shipwrecked, but Safe.-Jack Tar-We a.n't so very fur from land, Jim! There's been a yacht along here lately. Jim—How do you know? Jack Tar—See all them cham-

Mamma—And how did my darling like being at church? Maud (who has been at church for the first time and put a penny in the col-lection plate)—Very much, mamma, and it

Domestic Bilss.—"You seem very happy, Dora." Dora—"Ah, yes; I have every reason to be. We have a beautiful home, two lovely children, a snug sum in the bank, my husband's life insured for \$20,000, and his health is very far from robust."

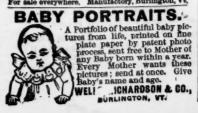
Another Hotel Tragedy.—Miss Crimple (to clerk of Snake Creek House)—Will you please send the porter to our room, Mr. Bigstud? Clerk—Yes. me'am; anything wrong. Miss Crimple—Papa just shot a mosquito, and we would like Patrick to carry it out. Naming the Baby.-New Yorker-I con-

gratulate you on the latest acquisition to your family. Boy or girl? Nebraskan—Girl. New-Yorker—What's her name to be? Nebraskan—Well she howis so much at night we thought we'd call her Cyclonia. First Doctor-You have been spreading the report that I have poisoned several people in this town. I want you to take it back. Second Doctor—Certainly. I don't hesitate to say there are several people in this tewn whom

you have not yet poisoned. Hope you are Yellowly, who is waiting for his sweetheart to dress. is being entertained by her little sister. "What beautiful ourling hair you sister. "What beautiful curing nair you have," siys Yellowly to the little girl; "does it curl naturally?" "No." answers the little one, frankly; "Sister Maude does it up in papers for me every night." "And does your sister Maude do her own up in papers, too?" She just throws her's on the bureau

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED Gutter EXCELS IN PURITY

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your desier to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wellas Richardson & Cole MPROVED BUTTER COLOR. For sale everywhere. Manufactory, Burlington, Vt.





TOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUtifying the skin of children and infants and
curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and
pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood,
with loss of hair from infancy to old age, the
CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.
CUTICURA. The great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA
SORP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally,
and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and
blood diseases, from pi-ples to Scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP
25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTOR,
MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

Kinner Pains, Backache and Weakness cured by Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, an instantaneous pain subduing plaster. 25c.

HUMPHREYS'

VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY. 500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

cures (Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations A.A. (Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatisme C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia, F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages, H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Discases, I.I.—Eruptive Discases, Mange.
J.K.—Discases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - 60 Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



HERIFF'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that by virtue of a writ of fier facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Charles A. Uffelman and Joseph Uffelnan against the goods, cnattels and real estate of Stephen Lacowski and Cecelia Lacowski, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenty sixth day of July, A. D. 1889, levy upon all the right title and interest of the said Stephen Lacowski and Cecelia Lacowski, in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit: Lot twenty-seven (27) of the subdivision of out lot number eight (8) of private claim 729, situate on the south side of Buchanan street, according to the plat thereof recorded in the office of Register of Decels for Wayne County in Liber six (6) of plats, page twenty four (24), all of which I shall expo-e for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne aforesaid, on Monday the Fourth day of November, A.D. 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forencon.

Dated Detroit, September 17th, 1889.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff. By BENJAMIN F. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff. PETER E. PARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

HERIFF'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY

Silven that by virtue of a writ of fier i facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of The Detroit Stove Works against the goods chattels, and real estate of Michael McCall in s id county, to me directed and delivered. I did on the fifteenth day of February, 1888, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Michael McCall, in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michael in the County of Wayne, State of Michael four (4) in the western addition to the City of Detroit, of part of the Cass farm, according to the plat thereof recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the City of Detroit in book nine (9), paces 409 and 410, be the con-cents of the same more or less, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or yendue to the highest bidder, as the lie auction or vendue to the highest blader, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, is the City of Detroit. County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne aforesaid, on Monday, the Fourth day of November, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Dated Detroit, September 17th, 1889.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff, By Benjamin F. Briscoe, Deputy Sheriff. Conely, Maybury & Lucking Plaintiff's Attorneys.

wasn't dear.

In a French translation of "Macbeth" the well-known apostrophe, "Hail, Macbeth!" was rendered, "Comment vous portez vous, M. Macbeth?" There is but one step from the subime to the ridiculous.

"Since you have insisted on trying on my hat, Miss Mabel, I shail certainly claim the forfeit." "I don't know what you mean, sir; and besides this isn't a good place; they can see us from the hotel."

He (sentimentally)—How shall I ever leave thee, love? She (practically)—Well, if you go now you may go out of the door. But I hear father coming and if you don't go now you may go out of the window.

Miss Lovelorn—I was terribly frightened one evening in the country. A tramp sprang at me with a long knife and tried to steal my hair. Miss Caustique—How thankful you must have been that you could take it off and give it to him.

Domestic Bliss.—"You seem very happy, children, a snug sum in the bank, my hus-bard'slife insured for \$20,000, and his health bard's life insured for \$2

Dated Detroit, September 17th, 1889. LOUIS B. LITTLE FIELD, Sheriff. By Benjamin F. Briscoe, Deputy Sheriff.
Montgomery & Cheever, Plantiff's Attorneys.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss.

County of Wayne.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the nineteenth day of Sentember, in the year one thousand eight huntwed and eighty-nine.

Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Luella C. Wright, deceased. An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testiment of said deceased, having been delivered into this court for probate, it is ordered that Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for proving said instrument. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Michigan Farnska, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

(A true copy.)

HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect June 24tn, 1889.

*Morning and Chicago Ex.

*Through Mail & Chicago Ex.

*Chrough Mail & Chicago Ex.

*Chicago Ex.

*C

west.
and has parlor car to Grand Haven.
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.
Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids
daily. Night express has sleeper to draint days daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
General Manager,
Detroit.

City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit.

WABASH RAILROAD.—Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Waeush Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time. 5 6:15 a. m.

\$ 4:00 p.m. dation. \$ 9:30 p.m. Chicago Express. \$ 6:12 \$ 9:50 p.m. Press. \$ 1.1:30 press. \$ 11:30 press. \$ 11:

CONDUCTED BY T. O. CURTIS.

A Butter Ration.

Can the amount of fat in milk be increase ed or diminished by the ration? Science, as well as practice, says, "Yes;" but all the other solids will be increased and diminished in the same ratio, at the same time. This is what is meant by the talk about the "proportion" of fat to other solids not being increased or diminished by the feed. The solids as a whole are very materially affected by it. A very interesting and instructive case is related by the Mark Lane Express as occurring at one of the English agricul-

One month after calving, a good Irish cow, up to that time receiving nothing but pasture grass, was fed 31/2 pounds of crushed oats night and morning, for two weeks, and made eight pounds of butter per week.

The next two weeks, 31/2 pounds of decorticated cotton-seed cake was given night and morning, with eight pounds of butter per week as the yield, but the butter was of firmer texture and higher color.

Then followed two weeks of 11/2 pounds each of the cotton-seed cake and crushed oats, making the ration three pounds, night and morning, when the butter yield was increased to 10 pounds per week. It will be noted that by combining the two there was a saving of one pound of feed daily and an increase of two pounds of butter per week. This shows the advantage of combining

This improvement was followed by feeding night and morning equal parts of a preparation of palm-nut meal, crushed oats, decorticated cotton-seed cake, and branwheat bran, we suppose. The cow received three pounds of this mixture each time, or six pounds a day. The result was an increase of the yield of butter to 14 pounds per week!-a still more striking illustration of the advantages of a mixed ration as more likely to supply all the required elements of

A return for two weeks to the crushed oats ration of 31/2 pounds night and morning, reduced the yield of butter to six pounds per week!

Then a permanent return was made to the ration of palm-nut meal, cotton-seed meal, crushed oats, and bran, when the butter yield ran up to 12 to 13 pounds per week, where it remained "for a considerable time."

It is no wonder that this ration is recommended for butter, and intelligent Euglish dairymen are adopting it. It would be well for American dairymen to try it. Remember that the night and morning ration is a the FARMER, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER mixture of % of a pound each of palm-nut meal, decorticated cotton-seed cake, crushed oats, and wheat bran, with plenty of pasture grass. Perhaps some substitute for the palmnut meal may be found. Cannot some of our Agricultural Experiment Stations compound a ration of which corn-meal will constitute a part that will be equally efficient?

Bacteria in the Dairy.

What are bacteria, of which we read so much and about which the general reader knows so little, since it is a term so modern that none but the latest editions of the dicclassed with purely scientific terms, but has now become of such general use that the Bacteria is the plural of bacterium, which is

sometimes made plural by adding an s. Bacterium is defined as "a minute and exceedingly low vegetable form or monad, liable to appear in any fluid or solid sub stance containing vitalized matter." It is a mere point of organized matter, spherical, and having a quite rapid motion. Hence it it was at first thought to be a low animal organism. It is now classed as vegetable, and considered the lowest or first form of living organisms-among the minutest living beings that can be seen with the microscope. The germs are supposed to be derived from the air, in which they are held in suspension ready to drop or adhere anywhere that the conditions favor their development. Bacteria act as powerful ferments, and play an important part, in both healthy and morbid tissues, by elaborating elements for the nourishment of vegetable and animal cells. many of which are themselves developed into bacteria, and some of which may take the form of fungi, which are a very common and destructive low form of vegetable life, like the different moulds and mildews, potato and grape blights, etc. The germs of bacteria are most plentiful in the air where fermentation and decomposition are the most active. We cannot breathe the air, anywhere among the abodes of active life, without inhaling them, and only healthy and vigorous animal or vegetable tissue can effectually resist their attacks and escape some form of disease. Either the kinds of bacteria are numerous or their effects are waried according to the developing conditions. In acting as ferments, they may be our friends; but in developing disease and furthering decomposition, they are enemies, to be vigilantly counteracted and guarded against.

Few dairies are as free from the germs of bacteria and other forms of microbes as they onght to and might be. We never saw one that we did not think could be improved in this respect. There is always more or less fermenting and decomposing matter around or near them, if not in them. The stables and barnyards, and other places where the milking is done, are usually pervaded with the exhalations from animal droppings and old hay and straw in a state of fermentation and decomposition. A little experience of Dr. Sturtevant's, some years since, at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, illustrates how effective for evil a small amount of decaying matter may be. He found the milk of his Jersey cows, standing in the stable, was bad and full of bacteria. There was no change in the surroundings, and nothing unusual could be found but a small remnant of glucose meal, in a distant corner, from a lot which the Doctor had been experimenting with. This was removed, when the trouble at once ceased. Presum it. The germs of bacteria rising from it filled the air in the barn, and they not only

drawn, but were taken into the lungs of the cows, passed into the general circulation and contaminated the milk at the fountain head. Injury to milk is thus often done when the effects are not so pronounced, or where the milk is not so carefully inspected. The germs of bacteris once in the milk, they are sure to do their work of destruction, if the conditions are favorable, or whenever they become so. Their work may not appear at once in the milk, but show itself in the butter or cheese made from it.

Milk-pails, cans, and other vessels, need not only to be washed clean and scalded with boiling water, but to be thoroughly dried and set with their tops turned downward, so that bacteria germs and fungi spores will not settle into them and cling to their bottoms and sides. It would be an advantage, but some extra work, to scald milk utensils in hot weather-especially muggy weather-the last thing before using them. But every possible thing, within the bounds of reason, that can be should be done to keep the atmosphere clean and sweet. A bad-smelling atmosphere is pretty sure to be loaded with all sorts of microscopic germs, ready to impart taints and develop the elements of decay. Famigating stables with the fumes of burning sulphur, occasionally during the summer, and giving the walls and ceilings a good coat of whitewash, in the spring and early autumn, are excellent precautions. Many stable floors permit the liquid droppings to leak through and saturate the soil beneath, where they ferment and become prolific sources of bacteria and fungi germs. All such places should at once be disinfected and purified and carefully avoided in the future. Much trouble with milk and its products has its origin with the introduction of invisible foes known to the microscopists as bacteris, fungi, and a host of other microbes known only to scientists.

Detexinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterina wrgen. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscriber. Pres. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. Thymptoms should be accurately described to ensure arrect treatment. No questions answered professions. tonally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of ne dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St.

Bursal Tumors, Known as Blood or Bog Spavin.

SOUTHFIELD, Sept. 30, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Mchigan Farmer,

I have a large two-year-old colt that has a soft bunch on each hind leg, front side of gambrel. Some say they are bog spavins. Can they be removed, and what treatment would you advise? Please answer through

Answer.-The trouble with your colt is a

disease known to the profession as Bursæ Mircosæ (mucus sacks about the joints), commonly called bog or blood spavin, caused by over secretion of Synovia (joint oil), always | bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 720. difficult to cure, even with the assistance of a competent veterinary surgeon. Treateffective. We have more confidence in cold water compresses than all other remedies vet known, the animal requiring perfect rest with close attention of the attendant for six or eight weeks. Any neglect during that time will terminate in failure. Trusses are made by surgical instrument manufacturer for keeping the compresses in place at a cost of \$6 to \$10 each. Prof. Law says, and we indorse his opinion: "It may sometimes be benefitted by a blister, or even by bandages wet with some strong astringent lotion; but as it is only a blemish, and does not interfere with the animal's usefulness, it is best as a rule, to let it alone."

Splint in a Colt.

DELLWOOD, Oct. 1, 1889

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I am thankful for information given September 5th about "Speedycut" in a colt but would state that the colt has never be shod, nor been driven; has always been in pasture. Is a speedycut and splint the sam thing? A neighbor called it a splint. I no ticed the bunch on the 1st of August. J. S.

Answer. - Your neighbor's opinion is correct. Had you mentioned the fact that the animal had never been shod, we would not have been misled. A splint is a bony excrescence usually appearing upon the inside of the front leg, between the cannon and splint bones, often without any apparent cause, and rarely causing Jameness. A speedycut is caused by the shoe coming in contact with the lower inside portion of the knee joint when the animal is trotting at a high rate of speed, bruising the lower inside portion of the knee, which, if not speedily relieved, causes the growth of a bony tumor known as a speedycut—the result of high knee action. The usual method of treating such cases is by firing and blistering. A splint not infrequently disappears without treatment, a speedycut, when once developed

No Diagnosis.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 24, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please tell me what to do for my man She bites her flank, legs and feet, and has rubbed the hair off her tail. I have a horse also which is troubled in the same way for a year past; have had doctors but no help from em, Please let me know in next FARMER, and oblige

Answer .- It is out of the question for us to give a satisfactory reply to the accoun panying letter, but if you will be kind nough to write us answers to the following questions, we will try and help you out of your trouble: Is the animal kept in a stable, shed, pasture, or other place, where it has shelter? Examine each animal carefully for lice, dandruff, scabby skin; bow and what do you feed, and any other information you can give us calculated to assist us in correctly diagnosing the character of the trouble? We will then advise you under

Sprung Knees in a Mare.

WILLIAMSTON, Mich., Sept. 80, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

it. The germs of bacteria rising from it filled the air in the barn, and they not only settled into the milk in the pail, as it was drawing heavy loads of wood. The roads

are quite level. Please tell me through the FARMER what is the cause of it, and what OLD SUBSCRIBER. will cure it.

Answer .- The cause of sprung knees in he horse is from strain of the back sinews of the fore legs in hauling heavy loads. Many valuable animals are ruined in this way. In all such cases immediate attention is necessary to restore the injured tendons to their normal condition. Nine months inervening since the injury, it will require more time, close attention and care than if properly treated at the time of injury Under the circumstances we would advise you to try Sparkhall's Specific, prepared exressly for such purposes. Price, \$2. On receipt of price we will send you the preparation if you cannot get it of your druggist.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 4, 1889. FLOUR.-No change to note except in rye, which is 50 per bbl. lower. Market steady Quotations on car-load lots are as follows: Michigan roller process 3 90 24 (

Low grades .. WHRAT .- Market lower than a week ag : or ooth spot and futures, but the decline is light and the tone strong at the close. Closing quotations to-day were as follows: No. 1 white, 81%c: No. 2 red. 81%c: No. 3 red. 74%c: rejected red, 60%c. Futures closed with No. 2 red for October at 811/2c, November at 821/2c, and December at 831/20 per bu. No. 2 white

pot sold at 73c, and No. 3 at 63c. CORN .- Dull and lower. No. 2 held at 331/20, and No. 3 at 33c per bu. In futures No. 2 sold at 320 for December delivery.

OATS .- Quoted at 223/4c per bu. for No. 2 white, 22c for No. 2 mixed, 19%c for No. 3. BARLEY .- Held firm at \$1 20 per cental for No. 2, but the lower grades, of which there is a great surplus, sold down to 70c per cental. No. 3 is held at 90@92c per cental. Receipts for the week, 45,666 bu.; shipments, 1,509 bu.; stocks in store, 13,065 bu. A great deal of the receipts are more or less discolored.

CLOVER SEED .- Market dull and lower. Prime spot. \$3 871/4 per bu.; November delivery, \$3 95; December, \$4.

RYE .- Quoted at 44 1/4c per bu. BUTTER .- Firm and active. Dairy held at 17@18c for choice, 19c for fancy, 14@163 for fair to good, and 10@13c for low grade stock. Creamery firm at 18 423c & D., according to quality. CHEESE .- Firm and higher. Michigan full

creams held at 101/2011c P D. MGGS .- The market is firm at 19220c. eipts fair.

HONRY .- Quoted at 13 2 15c for comb. Exracted, 9210c. Market dull.

FORRIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, box, \$7@7 50; oranges, Messinas, \$6 00@6 50 w box; bananas, yellow, w bunch, \$1 50@2 50. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$425. Persian dates, 514 @6c # D. by the box. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots,

or 83c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per HIDES .- Green city, 3%c . b., country. 4c; cured, No. 1, 41/250; No. 2, 21/43c;

ment: Blistering sometimes, but rarely, is caif, No. 1, 4@4%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip. No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/03c; sheepskins, 50c2\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY .- Quoted at \$8210 50 per ton for

baled in car lots. BEANS.-Quoted at \$1 80@1 85 per bu. for city picked mediums. New unpicked sell at \$1 40m1 60 per bu. BRESWAX .- Scarce and firm at 28@300

POTATOES.-Steady at 40@43c \$\text{9} bu. by the car-load, and from store at 48@50c W bu. APPLES .- Fair stock held firmly at \$1 50@ 75 per bbl.; fancy would bring 25c more. PEACHES .- Quoted at \$2@3 \$ bu. for yellow and \$1 50@2 for white. Receipts light, GRAPES.—Catawbas quoted at 4@4%c P b., and Concords at 3@3%c.

POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old roosters, 4c; fowls, 7@8c; spring chicks, 8@9c P D.; ducks, 7c for old, 8c for young; turkeys, 10@11c. Market steady.

ONIONS.—Firm at \$1 60@1 70 \$ bbl. Stocks VEGETABLES .- Quoted as follows fro cond hands: Per dozen, onlons, 14@15c corn, 10@12c; egg plant, 90c@\$1; cucumbers 15@18c. Per 100, cabbage, \$4 00@5 00; was beans, % bu, 70@75c; squash, per doz., 40@45c Per dozen bunches, beets, 20@25c; carrots

TOMATOES .- Fairly active at 60265c pe bu. Supply light. PEARS.—Quoted at \$3@5 9 bbl.

30@35c. Celery, per doz., 25@30c; cauliflower

for fancy fruit. PLUMS .- Quoted at \$2 50@3 \$ bu., or 50@ 75c per peck. Receipts light. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork has advance

ed. No other changes. Quotations are as fol-

Short clear 12 2 2 Lard in tierces, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. 6 Lard in kegs, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. 6 Pure lard, in tierces. 7 Mams, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. 10 A Shoulders, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. 6 Choice bacon, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. 6 Choice bacon, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. 6 Strta mess beef, new per bbl. 6 75 Plate beef. 8 00 Dried beef hams. 9 50 Tallow, \$\mathbf{y}\$ b. HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the

reek up to Friday noon, with retoe per ton: Week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—12 loads: Four at \$13 and \$12; one
at \$14, \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$9 50.

Tuesday—50 loads: Twenty-two at \$13;
thirteen at \$12; four at \$14; two at \$11 50 and
89 50; one at \$13 75, \$13 50, \$12 75, \$12 50, \$11,
\$10 50 and \$10.

Wednesday—42 loads: Eight at \$13 and \$12 50;
six at \$11; five at \$12: four at \$10; three at
\$11 50; two at \$14; one at \$15, \$18 50, \$12 75,
\$12 25, \$9 50 and \$9.

Thursday—46 loads: Eleven at \$12 50; nine
at \$13; eight at \$12; six at \$10; three at \$11; two

Thursday—16 loads: Eleven at \$12.0, hinds at \$13; eight at \$12; six at \$10; three at \$11; two at \$9; one at \$14, \$11 75, \$11 50, \$10 75, \$10 50, \$9 50 Friday—25 loads: Seven at \$13 and \$12 50 three at \$12: two at \$11 50 and \$6: one at \$14, \$11 \$10 50 and \$.0.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 1,293 head of cattle on sale. The receipts averaged as poor as any of the season, and there was no good cattle among them. There was a fair demand for the receipts, and the common butchering grades as well as stockers, of which there was a large supply sold 10 @15 cents lower than they did one week ago.

Fancy steers welling 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,800 to 1,450 lbs..... 3 90/24 Good mixed butchers store..... 2 70000 cows, helfers and light steers...... 2 70000 cows, helfers and butchers stock—Light Coarse mixed butchers stock—Light 1 7502 30

Glenn sold Murphy a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 666 lbs at \$2.

Brant sold Brooka 6 stockers av 615 lbs at \$1 75 and 5 buils to Reagan av 690 lbs at \$1 85.

Lewis sold Kofski a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$2 50.

Pearson sold Suliivan 25 stockers av 694 lbs Beardsley sold Murphy a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$2.25 and 20 to Brooka av 886 lbs at \$3.30.

Standillot sold Sullivan av 886 lbs at \$3.30.

Standillot sold Sullivan av 886 lbs at \$3.40.

Waterman sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 741 Standlick sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 740 lbs at \$2 25.

thin butchers' stock av 824 ibs at \$2 85. G D spencer sold J Wreford 4 fair heifers av 1,025 lbs at \$3 15 and 4 bulls to Reagan av ,052 lbs at \$1 75.
Atlen sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head of

coarse butchers' stock av 878 lbs at \$2 and 12 stockers to Sullivan av 693 lbs at \$2 25. Kalaber sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 691 lbs at \$2 25; 3 bulls av 910 lbs at \$1 65 and a mixed ot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock to Mc-Intire av 620 lbs at \$2 10.
Brant sold J Wretord a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$2 70.
Shook old Fuzpatrick a mixed lot of 6 head

of fair butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$2 40. Adams sold Hersch a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butcher's stock av 718 lbs at \$2 50.

D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 747 lbs at

Wheeler sold Monahan a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 594 lbs at \$2.5.

\$2: 12 to McGee av 580 lbs at the same price \$3.85. and 2 buils av 980 lbs at \$1 75.

and 2 buils av 980 ibs at \$1.75.

Nott sold Suilivan 4 feeders av 902 ibs at \$2.60 and 10 stockers av 619 ibs at \$2.

Jeffards sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 ibs at \$2.25.

Holmes sold Brooka a mixed lot of 29 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 ibs at \$2.25.

Holmes sold Brooka a mixed lot of 29 head of this butchers' stock av 800 ibs at \$2.25. of thin butchers' stock av 821 lbs at \$2 30. Capwell sold Sullivan 14 stockers av 610 lbs

Newton sold Kamman 7 fair helfers av 877 | week. lbs at \$3. Lovewell sold Fileschman 8 fair cows av 1,076 lbs at \$2 371/4.
Adams sold Sunivan 4 stockers ov 727 lbs at

\$2 25 and 5 coarse cows to Fitzpatrick ay 906 lbs at \$2. Capwell sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 595 lbs at \$2.05 and 2 bulls av 865 lbs at \$2. Schmool sold Brooks 9 stockers av 685 lbs at \$2.

Snook sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 671 lbs Balderson sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 6

Newton sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 662 lbs at \$2 15. Haley sold McGee a mixed lot of 52 head of hin butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$2 25. Parss sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 30 nead of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at

N-wtor. sold Grant a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 788 lbs at \$2. Patton sold Farnam a mixed lot of 10 head

Clark sold Kamman a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers stock av 6.8 lbs at \$2 40, and 5 stoc ers to Br oka av 780 lbs at \$2 25.
Switz-r& Ackley sold McIntire a mixed lot 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 798 los at \$2 45 and 10 coarse ones to Brown av 869 lbs \$1 75@2 75, and veal caives at \$2@4 25. Stock

Moore sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 11 lead of thin butchers' stock av 1,030 lbs at Ramsey sold Brooks 11 feeders av 845 lbs at \$2 40

Scofield sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 11 \$2 15 and 14 stockers to Sullivan av 654 lbs at the same price. Lovely sold Kamman a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$2 40. White sold Brooka 8 stockers av 645 lbs at

Johnston sold Resgan a mixed lot of 13 head o' thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$2.25 and 9 stockers to Suinvan av 597 lbs Weber sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8

head of fair butchers' stock av 918 lbs at coaree butchers stock av 638 lbs at \$2 20. Spicer sold Farnam 10 thin steers av 900 lbs

Deonis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers stock av 741 ibs at \$3 20 close common heavy and light hogs sold 5 and 10 stockers to Sui.ivan av 694 ibs at \$2 40. Cushman sold Brooka a mixed lot of 24 at \$3.9\\ 24.52\) mixed, \$4.10\\ 24.55\) and light at sold by the market on Tuesday ruled 55.0 and 12 stockers to Sudivan av 622 lbs at strong and 5 cents higher, but on Wednesday

of coarse butchers' stock at 822 lbs at \$2 15. \$4@4 40; heavy, \$3 95@4 25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,628 head The demand for sheep was active, but prices were a trifle lower than those of last week and the quality not as good. Lambs were

fully 25 cents lower than last week. Johnson sold Morey 30 av 80 lbs at \$4.

Cowe sold Morey 30 av 88 lbs at \$3 80 and 7 sucks av 94 lbs at \$2 50. Ciark sold Farwell 62, part lambs, av 73 lbs

Purdy sold Fitzpatrick 45, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$4. ton sold Wreford & Beck 37 av

lbs at \$4. Watson sold Farwell 53 av 83 lbs at \$4 and 67 lambs av 65 lbs at \$5.
Nichols sold Loosemore 72 av 66 lbs at Webb sold Farwell 120, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4 60

tzer & Ackley sold Loosemore 29 av 81 lbs at \$4. Robb sold Burt Spencer 87 av 73 lbs \$3 75. Farnam sold Monahan 213 av 70 lbs at \$3 50. Jeffards sold Farwell 79, part lambs, av 73

Monahan sold Burt Spencer 101, part lambe av 72 lbs at \$4 40. Devine sold Morey 81, part lambs, av 66 lbs at \$4 12%. C Roe sold Monahan 81, part lamas, ay 50 Shafer sold Fitzpatrick 137, part lambs, av 57 lbs at \$4.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,966 head The hog market opened up active at about last week's prices, but as the trains got in and the supp'y increased, it weakened and before the close prices were 10 cents off. The reports from Buffalo were unfavorable, but still a good many shipped out in preference to

selling at the ruling prices here. C Roe sold Webb Bros 172 av 202 lbs at \$4 30. Wheeler sold Glenn 16 av 207 lbs at \$4 10. Merritt sold Webb Bros 75 av 192 lbs at

Lewis sold Webb Bros 32 av 203 lbs at \$4 20. Nott sold Allen 68 av 219 lbs at \$4 10. Cowe sold Socield 54 av 178 lbs at \$4 10. Gienn sold Webb Bros 62 av 202 lbs a Watson sold R S Webb 64 av 167 lbs at \$3 90

Patton sold Ailen 25 av 176 ibs at \$4 10. Stevens sold R S Webb 17 av 162 ibs at G D Spencer sold Sullivan 86 av 179 lbs

Pearson sold RS Webb 57 av 186 lbs at \$4. Pearson sold Webb Bros 134 av 213 lbs at \$4. Lovewell sold Webb Bros 30 av 217 lbs at

Campbell sold Webb Bros 61 av 204 lbs at \$4 Lyman sold RS Webb 48 av 207 ibs at \$3 95 Standilck sold Webb Bros 20 av 173 lbs at \$4 White sold R S Webb 39 av 196 lbs at \$4. Robb sold Webb Bros 125 av 170 lbs

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Moore soid Devine 82 av 157 lbs at \$4.

CATTLE. The sudply of Michigan cattle offered these yards was light and of the very poores quality. The prices realized for them appear low, but they were fully as much as they were worth. The westerns were better but not any too good. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13

2 0022 40 1 7562 50 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 763 ibs at \$3 10 and a cow weighing 1,250 ibs at \$2 30. Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 31 mixed westerns av 835 ibs at \$2 50 and 30 to Phillips av 942 ibs at \$3 70.

Kempf sold Judson 9 stockers and feeders av 820 lbs at \$2 15. Stevens sold Sullivan 9 stockers and feeders av 861 lbs at \$2 45.
Wreford & Beck sold Phillips 33 mixed westerns av 758 lbs at \$2 50 and 40 to Mason av lbs at \$2 30.

lbs at \$2 30. McQuilian sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$2 30 and 2 bulls av 970 lbs at \$1 80.

Stevens sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock at 795 lbs head of coarse butchers' stock av 881 lbs at

McQuilian sold Sullivan 19 stockers av 661 lbs at \$2 25.
Wreford & Beek sold Cross 66 mixed westson av 1,046 ibs at \$2. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were light and sold at about the prices ruling last week. O'Hara sold Farwell 226 feeders av 84 lbs Taylor sold Farwell 95 feeders av 82 lbs at \$4 and 20 culis to John Robinson av 75 lbs at Judson sold Wreford & Beck 72 av 79 lbs at

The demand was light all around and prices at the close were 10@15 cents lower than las

Hill sold Sullivan 139 av 211 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold O Hara 30 av 168 lbs at \$4 10. Waterman sold Sullivan 54 av 177 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 54 av 191 lbs at \$4. McKellar sold Sullivan 76 av 179 lbs at \$4

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 76,720, against 65,881 last week. Shipments 22,879 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 18,379 head. Good to fancy n tive steers were rather head of coarse butchers' stock av 670 bs at \$2.

Jeffards sold McGee a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers stock av 588 ibs at \$2.0 and 3 bulls av 763 ibs at \$1.75.

Good to fancy n tive steers were rather scarce, and in some cases the best grades sold and 3 bulls av 763 ibs at \$1.75. about steady for native steers and desirable rangers, but common range stuff sold fully 5 cents lower. Native cows were in large supply, and values ruled weak at 5@10 cents decline. The highest price paid here was \$4 70 for 1,450 lb steers. One load of 1,682 lb steers sold at \$4 65; some 1,489 lb steers sold at \$4 60; some 1,416 lb cattle at \$4 50; some 1,555 lb steers sold at \$4; some 1,149 lb steers as high as \$4 15, and 1.067 ib steers at \$3 95. Many 1,080@1,450 lb natives sold at \$3 40@3 90 Through Texas sold at \$1 :0@2 10 for cows and \$2 15@2 80 for steers. Native cows sold at \$1 25@2 60, bulk at \$1 75@2 15; bulls so'd at cattle sold at \$1 75@3, bulk at \$2 25@2 60. Prices were strong for good cattle on Tues day, but weak on common. The market or Wednesday was active and higher for good cattle, but weak on common. Good cattle were strong on Thursday, while common were a shade lower. On Friday there was a fair demand and the market ruled steady. closing at the following

QUOTATIONS Good to choice steers, 1.50° to 1,700 lbs.
Fair to good 1,150 to 1,450 lbs......
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250.....
Fancy native cows and helfers...
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,000 ood to choice steers, 1.500 to 1,700 lbs 4 70 24 9 Hoos -- Receipts 116.164, against 94 112 last

week. Shipments 37,576. The receipts o hogs on Monday numbered 21,967 head The market opened up week and before the \$2.15.
Gleason sold Denk a mixed lot of 14 head of stronger. On Friday the receipts numbered about 20,000. The market was fairly active, but irregular. Light sold at \$4.24 60; mixed,

CATTLE.-Receipts 22,361, against 22,258 the cattle on sale Monday. The demand was slow on all grades, and common cattle were lower in prices than on the previous Monday. Good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers were quoted at \$4 20@4 50; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$4 15@ 4 40; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do at \$3 75@4; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do at \$3 50@3 90; go od 1,100 to 1,200 lb do at \$3 25@3 65; good 1,000 to 1.100 ib do at \$3 10 23 40, and good 900 to 1,000 lb do at \$2 40@2 65; coarse and greenish steers, \$202 25; Michigan stockers weighing 800@850 lbs, \$2 60@2 85; Michigan stockers, yearlings, good to choice, \$2 25@2 50; Michigan feeders, 950@1,000 lbs, \$3@3 10; stock bulls, \$1 75@2 25; fat bulls, \$2 50@2 75; export bulls, \$2 75@3 25; bologna bulls, \$1 80@2 15; cows and heifers, extra, \$2 75@3; cows and heifers, common to good, \$2@2 25. For the balance of the week there were no material hange in prices, the market closing weak on Friday at the following

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,690 lbs...
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs...
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good SHEEP.—Receipts 39,850, against 34,450 the previous week. There were 60 loads for sale on Monday. The demand was slow, although there was a fair attendance of buyers and th market dull and weak at the following prices:
Good to best, 90 to 100 lbs, \$4 50@5; fair to
good. 80 to 90 lbs, \$4@4 50; common, \$2 50@
3 50; good to beet lambs, \$5 50@6; fair to
good, \$5 25@5 50; common, \$3 50@4 50. Prices
were a shade lower on Tuesday, but ruled
stronger on Wednesday and Thursday, closing on Friday at about Monday's prices for
sheep with lambs selling higher.
HOOS.—Receipts 61.070. against 41 055 the market dull and weak at the fol

Hoos.—Receipts 61,070, against 41,955 the previous week. There were 120 car loads for sale on Monday. At the opening there were only about 50 or 60 loads for sale and the market was active and prices strong, but at two o'clock about 75 loads arrived which weakened the market with a load of the market with a load of the load of t o dious about 75 loads arrived which weakened the market to the lowest prices. Quotations closed as follows: Mediums and heavy, \$4 50@4 70; mixed, \$1 50@4 70; corn-fed Yorkers, \$5; Michigan grassers, \$4 60@4 90; pigs. \$3 50@4 75; rough, \$3 25@3 50; stage, \$3@3 25. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, a little firmer on Wednesday, but declined 5@10 cents on Thursday, closing on Friday with corn-fed Yorkers selling at \$4 5(\omega 60), Michigan Yorkers, \$4 4(\omega 4 50). Medium and heavy, \$4 40@4 65; mixed, \$4 60, and pigs at \$3 50@

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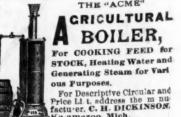
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Commercia....



Editor of the Michi DEAR SIR-W

Red Polled cattl are they good for-The home of the the counties of S land, where they cattle raised for th there were two dis and Norfolks, but amalgamated so the Norfolk and S England, and as The soil of the co nated is not fertile be scant. This he cattle, but made

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